The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5181. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1868. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Conclusion of Mr. Stanbery's Argument for the Defence.

Mr. Bingham to Close for the Prosecution on Monday.

A Disgraceful Personal Discussion in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

The attendance at the Impeachment Court to-day was unusually small, but among the notables present were the venerable THOMAS EWING, Sr., and Hon. ALFRED CONKLING, of New-York. After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr. STANBERY continued his argument, but had spoken only a few minutes when he became exhausted and was compelled to sit down. Senator REVERDY JOHNSON moved an adjournment in consequence of Mr. STANBERY's feeble condition, but the latter, after pausing a few minutes to rest himself and wipe his brow, resumed his feet and went on for some ten minutes, when he was again obliged to sit down from exhaustion. Mr. ANTHONY then moved an adjournment. Mr. STANBERY again asked that there should be no adjournment on his account. Mr. SUMNER suggested that some one else should read the speech, and Mr. STANBERY then asked that his private secretary, Mr. W. F. PEDDRICK, might be allowed to read it, and that gentleman, who is something of an elocutionist, proceeded to read it in tones so distinct that some thought it a matter of regret that he had not been engaged to read all the speeches of the trial. After the recess, Mr. STANBERY resumed the delivery of his speech in person, and continued until its close, at 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

The main points of his argument were: 1st. That the President had a right to construe the law for himself, and if, in the exercise of that right, he committed an error of construction and acted under that error, he cannot be held responsible. 2d, If he had so construed the law as to be of opinion that Mr. STANTON was intended to be protected by it against his power of removal, and was also of opinion that the law in that respect was contrary to the Constitution, he cannot be held responsible if he therein committed an error. He insisted that the testimony was insufficient to sustain the charges, and, in referring to the fears which he thought might be entertained by some of the Senators that the President, if acquitted, would proceed to acts of violence and revolution, argued that, like Gen. JACKSON, he would gracefully surrender his great powers to the evident will of the people.

No speech of the trial has been listened to with greater respect than was accorded to this effort, and particularly when, after the recess, he resumed the floor in person, he absorbed the attention of both floor and galleries. At the close he was congratulated by many friends, including some of his political opponents, and although greatly exhausted, remained in the Senate Chamber for some time.

MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM will commence without delay, as it is now expected, on Monday morning. He intended first to print and file a portion of his argument, but has concluded to deliver it orally in full. The anxiety to hear him is unprecedented, and the probability is that those who are not provided with tickets to-night for Monday's session, will be disappointed in their efforts to obtain them.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ARKANSAS.

The Reconstruction Committee adjourned on Tuesday until to-day, when it was expected that the new Constitutions of Arkansas and South Carolina would be considered. A quorum of the Committee met, but in consequence of the illness of Mr. STEVENS, adjourned without transacting any business. It is understood that the Committee will report favorably on Gen. PAINE's Arkansas bill without material amendment.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Yesterday about $24,000,000 in coin was checked from the Treasury Department, to pay the semi-annual interest on the Five-twenty bonds, which falls due upon the 1st of May and 1st of November. This reduces the amount of coin on hand to something over $60,000,000; consequently the statement of the public debt for this month, to be issued about the 5th proximo will show a large decrease of the amount of coin on hand. No more coin will be required for the payment of interest until the 1st of July, when $27,000,000 will be used for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Five-twenty bonds and bonds of 1881, which falls due upon the 1st of July and 1st of January.

LOUISIANA.

Information reached the Republican Congressional Committee to-day from New-Orleans, that the Democrats have one majority certain in the State Senate of Louisiana, which will prevent the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, and thus delay the admission of Louisiana.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, who is now on a visit to Philadelphia, is not expected to return until Monday.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate to-day appointed a Conference Committee, to meet with the one appointed by the House yesterday, to settle the differences between the two Houses about the Navy Appropriation bill.

PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee resumed its sessions to-day, and examined Paymaster-Gen. BRICE regarding his knowledge of the Loewenthal forgeries.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

After the adjournment of the Impeachment Court to-day, the House was, as usual, the scene of disgraceful personal vituperations, occasioned, this time, not by the Alta Vela explanations, but by a personal quarrel between Mr. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Minnesota, and Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It seems that the latter wrote a letter some time since which was extensively printed, particularly in Mr. DONNELLY's district, in which he charged that gentleman with corruption, with having fled from his old home in Philadelphia clandestinely, with having changed his name, and with other disgraceful acts. Mr. DONNELLY took occasion to deny all these charges, and in doing so produced letters from different persons, both in and out of official positions, to sustain his denials. Among them was one from Attorney-General BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, which explicitly sets forth the circumstances of Mr. DONNELLY's departure from Philadelphia in an exceedingly public manner, after his intention to leave the city had become notorious. The House unanimously extended his time, and altogether he occupied an hour and a half in excoriating Mr. WASHBURNE, to the immense satisfaction of a majority of those present, who were in evident sympathy with the speaker. Some of his illustrations were decidedly vulgar, and he was called to order by the Speaker several times, but retracting the objectionable words, proceeded to incur the same interruption again. His allusions to the Washburne family, and their connection through E. B. with Gen. GRANT were received with great applause, and the Speaker with difficulty restored order. In reply, Mr. WASHBURNE refused to make a personal explanation, as he said he never had, and never expected to make one. But if he did, it would not be in answer to a member whose record was one of "venality and crime." He was called to order both by the Speaker and Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota. The latter gave notice that he would, as soon as the rules of the House permitted, present a resolution censuring Mr. WASHBURNE for his language. The latter proceeded to reiterate the charges contained in the letter, and proclaimed the denials to be falsehood. He was evidently greatly excited, and it was with difficulty that he collected himself to speak. But he avoided the vulgarity which characterized Mr. DONNELLY's speech, although he was equally violent in his denunciations. The House enjoyed the scene as a rich treat, and the galleries participated with earnest gusto.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day was $378,500.

Amount sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $70,000; to the National Banks, $175,615.

United States notes shipped during the week to Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, $50,000; to banks, $68,859.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks at this date $341,925,000 as security for circulating notes, and $38,349,950 for deposits of public money.

Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week, $115,490; amount issued to date, $307,528,721.

From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated notes returned, $7,250,892; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $522,204—leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,755,625. Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $438,200.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of April to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted to, in round numbers, the following sums, viz.: Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, $6,096,000; interest on public debt, $904,000; war, $6,772,000; navy, $2,408,000; interior, pensions, and Indians, $1,831,000; total, $18,011,000.

The above does not include the warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt.

It is shown in the above statement that the expenditures of the month were only $18,000,000.

The receipts from customs will come within $3,000,000 of the expenditures, and as a consequence it will follow that there will be a heavy reduction of the public debt during April.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, May 2.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock, and the Court was immediately opened in due form.

Mr. STANBERY resumed the floor, introducing the continuation of his remarks by thanking the Senate for the courtesy shown him in an early adjournment last evening, and saying that he had been greatly benefited by the consequent rest. After then expressing in advance his confidence of a speedy acquittal, based on a thorough examination of the case which showed that not a shadow of a case had been made out, he proceeded with his argument as printed.

At a quarter before one o'clock, Mr. STANBERY showing evident signs of fatigue, Senator JOHNSON approached and apparently made a suggestion, in reply to which Mr. STANBERY said it would relieve him very much if his young friend could be permitted to read his remarks.

Senator ANTHONY said, in order to relieve the counsel, he would move that the Senate adjourn until Monday.

Several Senators—"No! No."

In reply to an inquiry by the Chief Justice, Mr. STANBERRY said he did not ask it, and Mr. W. F. PEDDRECK, formerly of the Attorney-General's office and who has assisted the counsel during the trial, then proceeded to read from printed slips, in a loud and clear voice, and with good emphasis.

At a quarter before three o'clock Mr. STANBERY resumed the floor and concluded his address at 3:10.

The Court then, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, adjourned to Monday next.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, which, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, were non-concurred, and Messrs. MORRILL, (of Maine,) CONKLING and GRIMES were appointed as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

The Senate at 3:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PAINE introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on Gen. GRANT to furnish the number of votes recently cast in Arkansas on the adoption of the Constitution for that State.

The members then went to the Senate.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

When the members returned from the Senate, Mr. DONNELLY obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation. On the 20th of March last he asked leave to introduce a bill to grant land for the construction of a railroad from Taylor's Falls, by way of Fort Cloud, to the Western boundary of the State of Minnesota. He had asked that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and printed. Objection was made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE,) and he heard no other objection. It subsequently seemed, however, that Mr. HOLMAN had objected. He went to Mr. WASHBURNE and informed him that he was about going to Connecticut to labor in behalf of the Republican Party, and therefore he would be obliged to him if he would withdraw his objection, so that he might introduce the bill. His answer was that Mr. HOLMAN had objected. He then went to Mr. HOLMAN, and that gentleman, though opposed to him in politics, said he would not interfere to prevent the reference of the bill. But Mr. WASHBURNE renewed his objection. Stung with indignation at the conduct of Mr. WASHBURNE, he sat down and wrote a letter to Mr. FOLSOM, of Taylor's Falls, merely stating the facts.

The letter was then read, in which it was stated that it seemed that Mr. WASHBURNE resisted every effort of his to procure legislation for the benefit of his constituents.

Mr. DONNELLY added that Mr. WASHBURNE had a brother there who sought to support him as a member of Congress. His letter having been published in the papers Mr. WASHBURNE wrote one without a parallel in the history of Congress, and so shocking and offensive and outrageous in its character that he would not now have it read were it not that justice demanded the reading.

Mr. WASHBURNE's letter was dated Washington, April 10, and was addressed to Mr. FOLSOM, at Taylor's Falls, in which he stated that Mr. DONNELLY seemed to be searching for sympathy, and asks Mr. FOLSOM to look at Mr. DONNELLY's Jesuitical performance, Mr. DONNELLY knowing that the bill had not the ghost of a chance, as there was but little land to go to Minnesota. And it was further stated that Mr. DONNELLY might have introduced his bill four months earlier than the period at which he sought to introduce it. How contemptible must any representative appear who was found guilty of attempting to impose on his constituents. From his knowledge of the character of Mr. DONNELLY, he (Mr. WASHBURNE) had become extremely suspicious of anything which he (Mr. DONNELLY) proposed. He left Philadelphia between two days, changing his name, and also changing from a Buchanan Locofoco, made his appearance in Minnesota as an office beggar. It was one of Mr. DONNELLY's schemes of plunder which made Mr. WASHBURNE oppose him. He trusted this, his (Mr. WASHBURNE's) record, was not stained with venality, corruption and crime; every corrupt measure in Congress had received Mr. DONNELLY's support.

The letter of Mr. WASHBURNE having been read by the Clerk, Mr. DONNELLY remarked that he was certainly justified in the declaration he had made—that the annals of Congress presented no parallel to that letter, and he thought he should establish that there were in that letter twenty-three distinct statements which were twenty-three distinct falsehoods. He should attempt to deal with them as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DONNELLY went on to explain that he had only received the draft of the bill on the 2d of March; that he had asked leave to introduce it on the 20th; that Mr. WASHBURNE had objected; that he (Mr. DONNELLY) had then gone to Connecticut to aid the Republican party in the canvass in that State. He expressed his belief that the objection made by Mr. WASHBURNE has sprung from personal and malicious motives, and remarked that that gentleman could not speak the truth when the truth would best serve his purpose. Having referred to and examined other points in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, Mr. DONNELLY went on to speak of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, as "mousing around" in reference to some other bill.

The Speaker interrupted and said that that was not parliamentary language toward a member who was absent and who was not involved in the controversy.

Mr. DONNELLY said he would withdraw the remark.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that the party would be allowed to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY, after passing from that part, referred to the charge in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, that his (Mr. DONNELLY's) opposition to the bill offered some time since by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, to reduce the fares on the Pacific Railroad, might be attributed to the fact that he had a free pass to ride over the road, declared that he had never ridden over a mile of the road, and did not expect to until it was completed from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It would be a consolation then to know that this mighty work had been resisted and opposed by every blatant, loud-voiced, big-chested, small-headed, bitter-hearted demagogue in all the land. [Laughter on both sides of the Chamber.] Referring to the charge made against him in Mr. WASHBURNE's letter, of his being an "official beggar," Mr. DONNELLY said: An "official beggar!" and that from a gentleman bearing the name which he does! *Et tu Brute!* An "official beggar!" Why, Mr. Speaker, when I entered the State of Minnesota it was Democratic; when I entered the county in which I live it was two to one Democratic. I asked no office; I expected none. But the charge comes from such a quarter that I cannot fail to notice it. The gentleman's family are chronic office beggars. They are nothing if not in office; out of office they are miserable, wretched God forsaken—as uncomfortable as that famous stump-tailed bull in fly-time. [Laughter.] This whole trouble arises from the persistent determination of one of the gentleman's family to sit in this body. Every young male of the gentleman's family is born into the world with M. C. franked on his broadest part. [Laughter.] The great calamity seems to be that God in his infinite wisdom did not make any of them broad enough to make room for "U. S. S." [Laughter.] There was room for "U. S.," but the other "S." slipped over, and "U. S. & Co." is the firm. [Laughter.]

The Speaker interrupted Mr. DONNELLY and reminded him that his language was beyond the usual limit of parliamentary propriety.

Mr. WASHBURNE again expressed his desire that the "party" should be permitted to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY said he was sorry to transgress the proper limits of debate, but the House would perceive that the character of the letter on which he was commenting made him speak under some feeling. I was drawn into it, he said, by the charges made against my personal character, by the vile insinuation contained in that letter, that I was a fugitive from justice, and that I fled from the city of Philadelphia under suspicious circumstances between two days. This, Mr. Speaker, is an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated falsehood, and but for the respect which I have for you and for this House, I would use stronger language. Mr. DONNELLY then went on to refute the charge, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, with whom he (DONNELLY) had studied law, speaking in strong terms of the probity and purity of his (DONNELLY's) character, and the public esteem in which he is held in that community.

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to say: I stand here repeating the challenge that, if anywhere on God's earth, down in the mire of filth and all nastiness, the gentleman can pluck up anything which touches my honor, let it come; I shall meet it on its merits. I have gone through the entire catalogue; I have analyzed the entire contents of the gentleman's foul stomach; I have dipped my hands in its gall, and I have examined the half-digested fragments which I find floating in the gastric juice; but if it is possible for the gentleman from Illinois, by his peristaltic action, to bring up anything more loathsome, more disgusting, than he has vomited over me in that letter, in God's name let it come.

The Speaker again interrupted Mr. DONNELLY, and reminded him that his language was out of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, again repeated the hope that the "party" might be permitted to go on by unanimous consent.

Mr. DONNELLY went on and stated that the charges were not original; that they had been got up by one of the editors of the St. Paul *Press*, a man named DRISCOLL, who had visited Philadelphia and had played the detective there for some days and had returned, having found nothing affecting his (Mr. DONNELLY's) reputation. But it seems, he continued, that these charges are brought up here again. I shall not stop to answer fully that splendid passage in SHAKESPEARE which my friend from Iowa (Mr. PRICE) was compelled to quote the other day against the gentleman from Illinois: "Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing, 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which enriches not him, and makes me poor indeed." Why, Mr. Speaker, the cringing sneak thief, who picks your pocket or steals your overcoat is a Christian gentleman compared with that monster who would rob you of the precious mantle of your reputation and leave you shivering before the contempt of the world. The assassin who strikes you down in your blood leaves at least your memory sacred among men, and your grave may be bedewed with the tears of affection; but he who would assassinate your reputation, who would strike at the life of your character and befoul you, who would cover you all over with "night-soil," is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call "coward." Beside such a man the memory of BOOTH grows respectable.

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to refer to the charge that he had changed his politics, and declared, in answer to it, that he had become a Republican twelve years ago, and that his Republican politics were almost coëval with the birth of the party.

The hour allowed for debate having expired, a motion was made that Mr. DONNELLY be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, again expressed the wish that "the party" might be permitted to go on. There being no objection,

Mr. DONNELLY said: I thank the House and "that other party" for their courtesy. [General laughter.] I will not notice all the charges which crawl over all the surface of the letter, as vermin crawl over the body of some beggar, but there is one other personal charge, that I have changed my name. The intention of the gentleman is to give out not only that I was a fugitive from justice, but that I was travelling under an *alias*. Mr. Speaker, I was, within a few hours after my birth, baptized IGNATIUS DONNELLY; I am IGNATIUS DONNELLY to-day, and with God's help I expect to remain so until the end of my career. If I should ever be inclined to change my name, it seems to me that I would take that of ELIHU. [General laughter and enjoyment of the same on both sides of the House.]

Mr. WASHBURNE was understood to say that then he would change his name.

Mr. DONNELLY retorted: If I thought the gentleman would change it, it would be an inducement to me to retain it. But what is the meaning of that attack? It means this: The gentleman has cracked his whip over members of this House, and has been the natural successor here of those old slave lords who used to crack their whips here. "His vaulting ambition has overleaped itself." Not satisfied to assail us here, to vituperate us here, he is going to mould the next Congress, and he is sailing into our districts to tell the people whom they shall select and whom they shall not select. My friend (Mr. PRICE) meets, in the newspapers of his district, the assaults of the gentleman. He is ranging the whole amphitheatre. Why does he do this? There is a simple explanation, which is given out in my district, and which is one of the great arguments why they should send the distinguished gentleman's brother to this House, namely, that he owns Gen. GRANT; that he carries U. S. GRANT in his breeches pocket. Why, Sir, he already feels on his shoulders the cares of empire. He is already forecasting Cabinets, disposing of foreign missions, setting men up and putting them down. Has he not lived in the same town with Gen. GRANT? Should he not, therefore, perforce, be the Warwick, the King maker, the power behind the Throne? I never could account for the singular fact that he lived in the same town with Gen. GRANT except on that great principle of compensation which runs through the created world. The town of Galena having for so many years endured the gentleman, God Almighty felt that nothing less than ULYSSES S. GRANT could balance the account. [Laughter.] Josh Billings, talking of compensation, says; "It is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the punishment of the itch." I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parable. I bow in profound admiration before the genius of ULYSSES S. GRANT. I recognize him as the greatest, bravest and wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot think that he will degenerate into becoming a puppet to be played by wires held in the hands of the gentleman from Illinois, or that he will degenerate into a kind of a hand-organ to be toted around on the back of the gentleman from Illinois, while the whole family sit on the top of the machine grinding and catching pennies like a troupe of monkeys. [General and continuous laughter.] I would say to ULYSSES S. GRANT, if it was in my power to whisper anything in his ear, to take counsel by that profound remark of Aminadab Sleek, when he said, "You all expect to get into Heaven by holding on to my coat-tail, but I'll fool you all; I'll wear a monkey-jacket." [Laughter.] Gen. GRANT has got to wear that political monkey-jacket. We had Gen. GRANT up in Minnesota, and of course the distinguished gentleman from Illinois was with him, and when Gen. GRANT was serenaded, the gentleman from Illinois stuck his head out of the window and thanked the crowd; and when they rode in an open barouche together and the crowd hurrahed, the gentleman from Illinois laid his hand upon his heart and bowed his profound acknowledgments. The people out there were in great doubt which was GRANT and which WASHBURNE, and they came to the conclusion that the quiet little gentleman must be the fourth-class politician, and that the pretentious fussy individual was the conqueror of LEE. [Laughter.] Old JESSE GRANT, it is said, remarked on that occasion; "'Pears to me that WASHBURNE thinks he owns LYSSES; but he don't own me—not by a darned sight." [Laughter.] Shall the two names go down into history together—GRANT and WASHBURNE? Why, Mr. Speaker, the intellect of GRANT is like some of those ancient warehouses in the great cities of the older world, where floor above floor, and cellar descends below cellar, all packed full to overflowing with the richest merchandise. The intellect of the gentleman from Illinois is like some of those establishments that we see in Pennsylvania-avenue, where the whole stock in trade of the merchant is spread out in the front window, and over it a label, "Anything in this window for one dollar." [Laughter.] He is the cheap "John" of legislation, and that he should attempt to rule and sway Gen. GRANT is not consistent with probabilities. Lord Dundreary was once asked why it was that a dog wags his tail. "Why," says his Lordship, "the reason is because the dog is greater than the tail. If it were otherwise," says that profound thinker, "the tail would wag the dog." [Laughter.] Here was an instance, Mr. Speaker, where the smallest kind of a rat-terrier's tail attempts to wag a Newfoundland dog. "CROMWELL, I charge thee fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels." How, then can WASHBURNE hope to profit by it? The gentleman should take counsel by that proverb of the Romans—*Exquovis ligno non fit Mercurius* which may be freely rendered—"You cannot make a statesman out of every demagogue." Mr. Speaker, I tremble for my country. Is it true that eighty years of Republican Government have rendered us so low that there is but one honest man in this House—but one LOT in all this Sodom? [Laughter.] Does no voice but his ring out amidst cliques and conspiracies and rings? Will no voice be heard in the future assuring this House that its members are all a pack of knaves, that the country is going to ruin, and concluding with that favorite quotation of his from the vast stores of his erudition, "Shake not thy grey locks at me! Thou can'st not say I did it!" given with a roar like a wounded gorilla and a rush to the cloak-room amid the shouts and laughter of the House?

Mr. DONNELLY then went on to draw a fancy sketch of Mr. WASHBURNE as he might appear in the Congress of the Heavens, addressing the archangels and angels—how he would sail into them—how he would rout them, horse, foot and dragoons—how he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at them—how he would declare for economy that the wheels of the universe must be stopped, for they consumed too much grease, and that all the expenditures should be stopped except that which would construct for the gentleman an extra water closet. One word in conclusion. The gentleman has assailed me, and it is but right that I should put his own character in the balance. What great measure, in his sixteen years of legislation, has the gentleman ever augmented, what liberal measure has ever met with his support? What original sentiment has he ever uttered? What thought of his has ever risen above the dead level of the dreariest platitudes? If he lay dead to-morrow, in this chamber, what heart in this body would experience one sincere pang of sorrow? Who is there in this House whom he has not assailed? He told the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WOODBRIDGE) the other day, that every corrupt and profligate measure that was pressed in this body had met with his support, and when the gentleman from Vermont rose upon him he cringed out of it like a whipped spaniel. Did he not say to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. O'NEILL) the other day that he would say, (for that is the gentleman's way of making an insinuation,) "that the gentleman was one of a ring to swindle his country." Has he not attacked my friend Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, and aspersed his motives in his legislation in this body? He has sought to build himself up on our dishonor—to glorify himself in our disgrace—to pollute and befoul and traduce the very body of which he is a member. His harangues are the staple of the newspapers of the opposition. We meet his charges on the stump. He has lowered, by his wholesale, reckless assaults on the honor and character of the members, the standard of this body; he has furnished arguments for the wit of Dan Rice; he has furnished substance for the slanders of the pot-house. Mr. Speaker, I need enter into no defence of the Fortieth Congress. In point of intellect, of devotion to the public welfare, of integrity, of personal character, it will compare favorably with any Congress that ever sat since the foundation of the Government. It is illustrated by names that would do honor to any nation in any age of the world. If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren of mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beasts giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one character, which, while blotched and spotted, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois.

The Speaker with severity in his tones stated to Mr. DONNELLY that his remarks were not honorable to the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, and that although the House tolerated them, the Chair could not consent that they should go on the record except with this protest.

Mr. DONNELLY begged pardon of the House, and said he had no desire to trespass on its rules, or to offend its sense of propriety; but the House would acknowledge that no man who ever sat in this body had met with so vile, so extraordinary, so cruel an assault as that of which he had been a victim. He called the House to witness that he had never before violated its rules, nor said a discourteous word to any member. He hoped the House would pardon the natural heat which he had exhibited.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said: During my entire time of service in this House I have never asked leave to make a personal explanation, and I never expect to. The party from Minnesota has had the letter which I wrote to a gentleman in that State read to the House, and it goes upon the records of the House and on the records of the country, and there it will remain for all time. Every assertion made in that letter is true, and whoever says it is not true, states what is false. If I were called upon, and I desire only to say that if I, under any operation of circumstances, were ever called upon to make a personal explanation in reply to a member, it would not be to a member who had committed a crime; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had changed his name; it would not be to a member whose whole record in this House is covered with venality, corruption and crime.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that his remarks were not parliamentary.

Mr. WINDOM (Mr. DONNELLY's colleague,) requested that Mr. WASHBURNE's words be taken down by the Clerk, but he soon afterward withdrew the request at the advice of friends, saying, "On the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks he would ask leave to introduce a resolution of censure."

The Speaker replied that according to the custom of the House, no business could be transacted unless the House return from the Senate before 3 o'clock, and in pursuance of notice given.

Mr. WINDOM then asked unanimous consent to introduce his resolution.

The Speaker said that could not be done. When the members returned to their hall this afternoon the gentleman from Minnesota asked leave, which was granted, to make a personal explanation involving a controversy between himself and the gentleman from Illinois. The House saw fit to have debate without legislative action. No business could be transacted, this being the understanding. Gentlemen who were absent would have occasion to complain.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I said I should not reply to such a member, and I wish to say further—

The Speaker, interrupting him, stated the reason why he ruled the gentleman from Illinois out of order. It was owing to the gentleman's attitude, gestures and language to the gentleman from Minnesota. The Chair reminded the gentleman from Illinois, as he several times reminded the gentleman from Minnesota and the House, that his remarks were not parliamentary, and should not go to the people at large.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that when the House again met for business he would offer his resolution of censure against Mr. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, I shall certainly be very unwilling to be considered out of order, and am sorry the Chair supposed that I violated any rule of the House. I was merely stating what I should do under certain circumstances.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman's remarks were not intended for the gentleman from Minnesota, at whom he was looking, then they were not out of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I repeat, if I were called upon to make a personal explanation, I should not make it with a member who is covered over with crime and infamy, whose record is stained with every fraud, whisky and other frauds—with a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his country, his constituents, his politics, his religion and his God.

The House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

Improvements, &c., in Costa Rica.

GREYTOWN, Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

Costa Rica seems to desire communication *via* this port, and has a road nearly completed from San José to the River San Carlos, over which it is intended to carry her coffee, &c., and thence down that river and San Juan, instead of carrying her products to Punta Arenas, and either shipping it around the Horn, or to Panama, paying the enormous freight bills across that isthmus to Aspinwall, as heretofore, in order to get to an English market, where the major part of Costa Rica coffee is sold. A Commissioner is now here from San José, negociating with the Central American Transit Company's agent for steamers to ply on the River San Carlos, to transport her products from the interior from the point to which the road is being built, and to take from here the merchandise, &c., for consumption of her citizens. This project is of immense interest to Costa Rica, to Nicaragua, to this already prosperous port, and to the Transit Company. If this Transit Company will set about improving the harbor here and the San Juan River, as was stipulated in the contract with the Government, and about which so many promises have been made, and so much breath has been expended to no benefit to anybody, there need be no fear for the most splendid results. Railroads across Nicaragua or over the Mountains of Costa Rica are the perfection of humbuggery, as both of these Republics have become pretty thoroughly convinced. PIM's and FREMONT's grants for railroads have died, as all such windy speculations must end, and now is the opportunity for the Central American Transit Company, if the necessary energy of the Company is promptly set at work.

An American gentleman, LYMAN REYNOLDS, Esq., has just returned from Costa Rica, where he went a month or so ago to negotiate for a telegraph line from Cartago to Punta Arenas, having secured a liberal contract for the telegraph, and a land grant from the mouth of the Colorado River up stream a distance of seven or eight miles, a even promising cocoanut grove, and the right to establish on the land granted a distillery. He intends making an extensive sugar plantation, for which his lands are said to be well adapted. He proceeds at once to New-York to make arrangements to carry his designs into operation.

LICENSE BUREAU.—The following licenses were issued by Marshal TAPPAN during the week: Venders, 17; public carts, 80; dirt carts, 20; porters, 5; drivers, 26; expresses, 19; boarding houses, 4. Fines received, $27. Total amount received, $453.

TELEGRAMS.

The Existing Cabinet Crisis in England.

Proceedings of the Methodist Conference at Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cabinet Crisis in England—Speculations as to its Possible Results.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2.

The crisis in the British Cabinet, occasioned by the recent divisions on the subject of the Irish Church, monopolizes public attention to-day. It is thought that if the measures which are, in effect, approved by both parties are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to the new constituencies. The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, recommends this course.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago—Second Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 2.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, Bishop SIMPSON in the chair, and was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. T. M. HUDSON, of Pittsburg.

The journal of yesterday's session was read. The Committee on Episcopacy announced their organization by the election of Rev. Dr. TRIMBLE, Chairman, and Rev. J. W. LINDSLY, Secretary. The Committee on Itineracy also reported the election of Rev. Dr. J. T. PECK, Chairman; Rev. Dr. NESBIT, Secretary; Rev. J. CREED, Engrossing Clerk. Rev. Dr. EDDY asked reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the Colonization cause was referred to the Committee of Freedmen, and the appointment of a special committee. This motion elicited considerable discussion, in which Drs. WISE, HUNTER, CRANE, and others participated, and which developed a decided opposition to the Colonization Societies' objects and methods. The motion was tabled.

The Conference took up the regular order of business, being the presentation of memorials, petitions and appeals.

The Secretary called the roll of the Conferences, and various petitions were presented, mostly in favor of Lay Delegations.

The Delegations of Annual Conferences and the Presiding Eldership, Rev. Dr. REDDY, moved that the Secretary be ordered to insert the Washington and Delaware Conferences in the List of Conference, as those two Conferences are composed wholly of colored ministers and people. The motion produced some sensation.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. HARRISON, explained the omission, stating that these two Conferences were considered Mission Conferences, and as such were not entitled to representation by delegates in this.

J. T. PECK, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., suggested that the names of these two Conferences be entered on the roll without determining their status for the present.

Dr. W. H. FERRIS, of New-York, moved the reference of the motion of Dr. REDDY to the Committee on Credentials of the Representatives of the Mission Conference.

Dr. REDDY resisted this disposition of his motion in an earnest speech, claiming that the General Conference was fully competent to admit these Mission Conferences to all the privileges of the Church, and to do this at once.

Rev. Dr. PERKINS, of Pittsburg, thought it impossible, legally, to admit these bodies at present, though he favored their coming in as soon as it could be done in accordance with the discipline.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER rose to a point of order. He stated his point to be that on his motion yesterday the whole subject of relation of the Mission Conference was out of order.

The point was overruled by the Chair.

Rev. Dr. HAVEN, of Michigan University, urged the propriety and importance of the immediate insertion of these two Conferences on the roll, without reference to the admission of their delegates. He warmly opposed referring so simple a matter to a committee, in which it would probably sleep for a long time.

Rev. D. HARRIS stated what had been the invariable practice heretofore in regard to the disposition of matters pertaining to those who are unrepresented in the General Conference, and showing that any member could bring before the body such matters.

Dr. PORTER, of New-York, spoke in favor of the motion to refer.

Rev. Dr. DURKIN moved that the whole matter be laid on the table until the Bishops made their report as to what they have done in organizing these Mission Conferences.

The motion of Dr. DURKIN prevailed, and the Bishops were requested to make their report as early as possible.

It was ordered that the quadrennial address of the Bishops be presented on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Committee on Boundaries announced their organization.

Rev. B. C. BENSON, Chairman, and Rev. S. C. BROWN, Secretary, Rev. Dr. NESBIT, of Pittsburg, offered a resolution in favor of the better organization of local ministry, with a view to a more regular employment. The resolution was referred to a special committee.

Rev. Dr. CRARY, of St. Louis, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Episcopacy to consider and report on the expediency of forming Episcopal Districts and fixing residences of Bishops. Adopted.

Dr. CRARY also offered a resolution in favor of the organization of District Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itineracy.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the case of the Mission Conferences, reported progress. He said some of the Committee were very wide apart, some in the middle, and they hoped to come together.

The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 2.

Over ten thousand persons were present at the races to-day, the largest attendance during the meeting. The weather was delightful, and the track was in fine condition. The first match, for $200, mile heats, was won by *Magazine*, beating *Viola*; time, 1:53, 1:55¼ and 1:58¼. The second, for the Association Purse of $500, three-mile heats, was won by *Gen. Rousseau*, beating *Joe Johnston* and *Velo*; time, 5:54¼ and 5:55. The third, for the Association Purse of $200, mile heats, for beaten horses, handicap, was won by *Nelly Gwynne*, beating *Jack Gamble*, *Bill*, *Forrest* and *Thetas* time, 1:48¼, 1:49¼. The meeting, which closed this afternoon, was a perfect success, and the officers propose making many substantial improvements for the Fall meeting.

Renewal of the Jeff. Davis Bail Bonds—Municipal Officers Appointed.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 2.

JEFF. DAVIS' bail bond was renewed to-day. The accused is to appear on such day of the next term as the Court may hereafter fix. The Judge said Chief Justice CHASE had told him that he would be in Richmond, to preside at the trial, within two days after the impeachment trial has concluded. The new bond given has HORACE GREELEY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GERRITT SMITH on it for $25,000 each, and the remaining $25,000 is given by citizens of Richmond. This was done by instructions from the parties named. Ex-Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, was in the Court-room. General LEE and Ex-Secretary of War SEDDON were in the city to attend as witnesses. It is thought the trial will take place the last of May.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has appointed the following municipal officers for Richmond: For High Constable, WILLIAM R. TALL, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention; City Surgeon, Dr. CHARLES S. MILLS, a prominent citizen; Inspector of the Gas Works, N. SWEETMAN, who aided the escape of United States officers from Libby Prison during the war, and for Messenger of the Council, a negro named JOHN OLIVER.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Democratic Convention—Congress Denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, May 1.

The Democratic Convention last night nominated as Presidential electors L. J. HENLEY, E. J. C. KERDEN, W. T. WALLACE, E. B. BIDDEN, and GEORGE PEARCE. For Congressman from the Third District, Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON was nominated. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction measures of Congress; declaring the policy of Congress in violation of the Crittenden resolutions of 1861; asserting the impeachment to be an act of party violence, calculated to make the United States ridiculous; indorsing Mr. HAIGHT as as one of the great men of the nation; resolving never to be governed by negroes, and favoring the applications of the eight-hour rate to all the working public. Nothing was said about the mode of paying the national debt, or adjusting taxation. The Convention is large and enthusiastic, and excites much interest.

The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, and *Ajax*, from the Northern coast, have arrived here.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, announce the arrival there of Gov. WOODS, who traveled there overland from New-York.

The work of grading the Oregon Central Railroad is progressing at the rate of two miles per day.

A Washington Territory Company has been organized to build a railroad from Wallawalla to Portland.

Advices from Alaska to April 10 have been received. There were 12 marine vessels there in four weeks, including three steamers. The departures for the same time were three steamers, one sloop, one bark, two schooners. Nearly all the arrivals brought passengers.

The business at Sitka is steadily advancing, and several new buildings are going up, and the town presents a busy and thriving appearance.

Several sealing and fishing expeditions had sailed northward.

The Presidency—The California Democrats Nominate Gov. Haight.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2.

A dispatch received in this City says:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, April 30.

The Democratic Convention to-day instructed the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Gov. HAIGHT as California's first choice for the Presidency. Should no advance be made by other States for his nomination, the delegation is instructed to unite with the friends of PENDLETON in the Northwest, in demanding his nomination. Even here the greenback plan of paying the national debt is sweeping.

Counterfeiters Arrested in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 2.

The United States officers have succeeded to-day in arresting three notorious counterfeiters, whose headquarters are at Newton, N. J. They are also believed to be the ringleaders of a gang of ruffians who have robbed and burned several stores in Sussex and Warren Counties. Their names are GUSTAVUS ZEONTH, GEORGE A. JULIEN and HARRY SCHAFFER. Two other men named JAMES E. LAWRENCE and JOHN STUCHER, both of New-York State, were arrested here last night for passing counterfeit money; two hundred dollars' worth of the "queer" was found about their persons.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 2.

Official returns of the election are not yet published. The *Republican* gives returns from all the parishes, making a majority for the Constitution of 17,803. They also claim 22 Republican Senators against 14 Democrats, and 60 Republican members of the House against 41 Democrats. WARMOUTH's majority for Governor is slightly in excess of the constitutional majority.

The Republican Convention completed its nominations this morning. Two Presidential Electors and several delegates to the Chicago Convention are colored.

Fire—Body of a Murdered Man Found.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, May 2.

The Montana Oil Works, located a mile from this city, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with one thousand two hundred barrels of oil. Loss between $20,000 and $30,000. Insured for $11,000. Three frame dwellings adjoining were also burned.

The body of ANTHONY FREYVOGEL, a well-known merchant tailor, who mysteriously disappeared last January, was found yesterday in the Ohio River, near Sewickly. A bullet-hole in his temple leaves little doubt but that he was murdered.

The Trial of Gen. Cole for the Murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscock.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, May 2.

The trial of GEORGE W. COLE for the murder of L. H. HISCOCK was resumed to-day.

Mr. PARKER closed his argument for the prosecution this morning, and was followed by Mr. SEDGWICK for the defence, who spoke to the hour of the adjournment of the court, when his argument was concluded. He will be followed by Mr. BRADY on Monday, to which time the court, at 2:30 o'clock adjourned.

A Wolf Hunt in Ohio.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Saturday, May 2.

Some days ago three wolves were reported to have been seen near this place, and yesterday a party of men went out six miles from the city and killed one large gray wolf, five feet in length, and captured four cubs. Four other full-grown wolves escaped. Another hunt will take place to-day. It is a matter of much speculation how these animals came to be in this thickly populated neighborhood.

Destruction of a Railroad Depot in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 2.

The brick depot of the Louisville and New-Albany and Chicago Railroad at Bloomington, Ind., together with a large amount of valuable freight stored therein, was consumed by fire yesterday. The loss is heavy. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the building by lightning.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Change of Gauge.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 2.

The management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have determined to change the gauge of the road from the broad to the narrow gauge, in order to bring it into close connection with the majority of Eastern roads. The change will be completed by the 1st of next December.

Democratic Nominations in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, May 2.

The Democrats of the Tenth Judicial District yesterday nominated C. B. THOMAS for Circuit Judge and Capt. J. LAWRENCE JONES for Commonwealth Attorney.

Fire in East Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, May 2.

A large wooden building in East Boston, occupied by the Boston Drilling Company, was destroyed, with its contents, by fire this morning. The loss is $1,000. The property was partly insured.

The Graves of the Confederate Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 2.

The commemoration of the Confederate dead at Elwood to-day surpassed all previous ones. The remains of Gen. PRESTON SMITH, who fell at Chicamauga, and Col. JEFF. FORREST, were interred, and flowers strewn on the graves of all. Speeches were made, and an original ode was read.

Arrest of Railroad Thieves in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 2.

For some time past the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has been missing large quantities of copper and brass, and to-day five parties, charged with committing these larcenies, were arrested. The amount stolen is large. It is understood that the proof against the arrested parties is indisputable.

Opening of the United States Supreme Court in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, May 2.

The United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi meets in this city on Monday next and will continue in session one hundred days.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Reconstruction Convention to-day.

Special Election—Railroad Aid.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 2.

This city to-day, by a large majority, voted to subscribe $1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad. The country through which this road will run abounds in mineral wealth, and the work will doubtless commence at an early day.

Strike of Hotel-Waiters at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, May 2.

The negro waiters at the hotels struck to-day for higher wages, and no settlement has yet been effected. They were getting $10 a month. White waiters will probably take their places.

Two Men Scalded to Death at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday, May 2.

JAMES SCANLON and RILEY GRAY, of BRADON & SCANLON's paper mill, were scalded to death last night by the explosion of a tank used for steaming straw.

Base-ball Match at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 2.

The Pennessewassee Base-ball Club of Norway beat the Androscoggin Club of Lewiston this morning, retaining the championship of the State. The score stood 23 to 21.

The Hibernian Inward Bound.

FATHER POINT, Cntar o, Saturday, May 2.

The steamer *Hibernian*, for Quebec, passed this point at 8 o'clock this morning.

Liberal Bequests to Philadelphia Societies.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 2.

The will of ISAAC BARTON, an old resident of this city, recently deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday. It contains the following liberal bequests: To the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, $25,000, if an adequate fund is raised by other parties, to purchase or construct a college building; $10,000 of the above legacy is to be used for the purpose; Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, $5,000, and $1,000 for endowment fund of said institution; Pennsylvania Hospital, $4,000; Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, $4,000, for educating children of poor Friends; Academy of Natural Sciences, $4,000; Athenæum of Philadelphia, $2,000; Institution for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, $5,000; Philadelphia Society for the Employment of Poor, $3,000; Rosine Institution, $3,000; Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisoners, $2,000; Howard Society of Women Friends, $2,000; Female Society of Philadelphia for Relief and Employment of the Poor, $2,000; Philadelphia School of Design for Women, $2,000; Philadelphia Association of Friends for Instruction of Poor Children, $1,000; Central Soup Society, $1,000; making a total of $66,000. If the estate of deceased should prove more than sufficient to pay all the legacies, the residue and remainder is to be given to the Women's Medical College and the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter.

Hon. Henry T. Blow's Letter.

The letter of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, declining to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri, concludes as follows:

"Let us nominate men, from the highest to the lowest office within the gift of the people, (recognizing our brave soldiers fully and fairly,) who absolutely deserve their confidence and support, and who, when elected, will work untiringly for our advancement in unity, wealth, population and happiness.

Success will easily be obtained on a platform which yields none of the great principles of our party; which adheres to every advance we have made, and every pledge we have given in favor of freedom and humanity; which assures the people of the earliest return to a *specie basis* (only abandoned at a time when it became necessary to save the life of the nation)—undying fidelity to our public obligations, an assertion of the strength and dignity of our Government, and our sympathy with the oppressed of all nations and climes.

A fixed determination to sustain and foster, to the uttermost, the cause of education in Missouri by wise and liberal legislation.

Perfect good faith toward all State creditors and ample provision for the payment of maturing indebtedness, both interest and principal.

A clear, economical and rigid administration of our financial affairs, and a system of taxation which will relieve our people from the burdens now so patiently borne; there is no necessity for this heavy taxation hereafter."

Indian Troubles on the Texas Frontier.

Texas papers report that Indian murders, robberies, &c., in the frontier counties of that State have become so frequent that if the necessary protection is not speedily afforded this region will have to be abandoned by the white man. A public meeting to take into consideration the present state of affairs was held in San Antonio on the 11th inst. The extradition treaty with Mexico, which was expected to check in a great measure the murdering and thieving raids of the Kickapoos, was made a point of special consideration. Judge NOONAN, of Castroville, the United States Commissioner under the treaty, declared that the Mexican authorities now totally disregarded its provisions. A committee of twenty was appointed by the meeting to take the whole subject of the Indian frontier into consideration, with instructions to confer with the Commissioner under an extradition treaty, to collect affidavits and other evidence, and to prepare resolutions, a petition, or protest, as they may think proper; and that a copy of such resolutions or protest, when prepared, shall be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State at Washington, to the Secretary of War, to Gen. GRANT, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Commander of the Fifth Military District, to the Commander of the District of Texas, and to the Governor of the State of Texas; and that the Committee be also empowered to take any such other steps as they may deem necessary.

Rice Plantations Overflowed in South Carolina.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, April 30.

We learn from a friend who arrived a day or two ago from the Santees, that there was a great freshet on that river. All the rice plantations are represented as under water to a depth of from five to seven feet. This quantity of water, however, was regarded as but the beginning of a serious overflow. The present mark is considered within three feet of the highest ever known. To see the summit of the surrounding hills in going up the river at mean tide it is necessary to look upward. This aspect is now reversed. From a standpoint on the deck of the steamer their tops seem to be on a parallel with the eye.

The State Legislature.

From the Albany Journal, May 2.

In the beginning of the week, it was supposed that the Legislature would adjourn, *sine die*, this evening. But the late day upon which the New-York Tax Levies were passed through the House, rendered action upon it by the Senate impracticable to-day.

Besides these, the Appropriation, the Supply, the Canal Management, the Militia, and one or two other important bills, are yet in abeyance, and could only have been disposed of to-day by such precipitate action as would render their proper consideration impossible. It is now probable that the session will run through several days of next week.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LITTLE PAT AND THE PARSON.

From Poems Written for a Child.

He stands at the door of the church peeping in,
No troublesome beadle is near him;
The preacher is talking of sinners and sin,
And little Pat trembles to hear him;

A poor little fellow alone and forlorn,
Who never knew parent or duty;
His head is uncovered, his jacket his torn,
And hunger has withered his beauty.

The white-headed gentleman shut in the box,
Seems growing more angry each minute;
He doubles his fist and the cushion he knocks,
As if anxious to know what is in it.

He scolds at the people who sit in the pews,—
Pat takes them for kings and princesses,
(With his little bare feet—he delights in their shoes;
In his rags he feels proud of their dresses?)

The parson exhorts them to think of their need,
To turn from the world's dissipation,
The naked to clothe, and the hungry to feed,—
Pat listens with strong approbation!

And when the old clergyman walks down the aisle,
Pat runs up to meet him right gladly,
"Shure, give me my dinner!" says he with a smile,
"And a jacket, I want them quite badly."

The kings and princesses indignantly stare,
The beadle gets word of the danger,
And, shaking his silver-tipped stick in the air,
Looks knives at the poor little stranger.

But Pat's not afraid, he is sparkling with joy,
And cries—who so willing to cry it?
"You'll give me my dinner—I'm such a poor boy.
You said so—now don't you deny it."

The pompous old beadle may grumble and glare,
And growl about robbers and arson;
But the boy who has faith in the sermon stands there,
And smiles at the white-headed parson!

The kings and princesses may wonder and frown,
And whisper he wants better teaching;
But the white-headed parson looks tenderly down
On the boy who has faith in his preaching.

He takes him away without question or blame,
As eager as Patsy to press on.
For he thinks a good dinner (and Pat thinks the same)
Is the moral that lies in the lesson.

And after long years, when Pat, handsomely drest—
A smart footman—is asked to determine
Of all earthly things, what's the thing he likes best?
He says, "Och! shure, the master's ould sermin!"

PAUL GOSSLETT'S LOVE-AFFAIR.

From the St. Paul's Magazine.

I. "IN DOUBT."

The door into the ante-room where I was waiting stood half open, and I heard a very imperious voice say, "Tell Mr. Gosslett it is impossible,—quite impossible! There are above three hundred applicants, and I believe he is about the least suitable among them." A meek-looking young gentleman came out after this; and, closing the door cautiously, said, "My lord regrets extremely, Mr. Gosslett, that you should have been so late in forwarding your testimonials. He has already filled the place, but, if another vacancy occurs, his lordship will bear your claims in mind."

I bowed in silent indignation, and withdrew. How I wished there had been any great meeting,—any popular gathering,—near me at that moment, that I might go down and denounce, with all the force of a wounded and insulted spirit, the insolence of office and the tyranny of the place-holder! With what withering sarcasm I would have flayed those parasites of certain great houses who, without deserts of their own, regard every office under the Crown as their just prerogative! Who was Henry Lord Scatterdale that he should speak thus of Paul Gosslett? What evidences of ability had he given to the world? What illustrious proofs of high capacity as a minister, that he should insult one of those who, by the declared avowal of his party, are the bone and sinew of England? Let Beales only call another meeting, and shall I not be there to expose these men to the scorn and indignation of the country? Down with the whole rotten edifice of pampered menials and corrupt place-men,—down with families patented to live on the nation,—down with a system which perpetuates the worst intrigues that ever disgraced and demoralized a people,—a system worse than the corrupt rule of the Bourbons of Naples, and more degrading than—

"Now, stoopid!" cried a cabman, as one of his shafts struck me on the shoulder, and sent me spinning into an apple-stall.

I recovered my legs and turned homeward to my lodgings in a somewhat more subdued spirit.

"Please, Sir," said a dirty maid-of-all-work, entering my room after me, "Mrs. Mechim says the apartment is let to another gentleman after Monday, and please begs you have to pay one pound fourteen and threepence, Sir."

"I know, I know," said I, impatiently.

"Yes, Sir," replied the smutty face, still standing in the same place.

"Well, I have told you I know all that. You have got your answer—havn't you?"

"Please yes, Sir, but not the money."

"Leave the room," said I, haughtily; and my grand, imperious air had its success; for I believe she suspected I was a little deranged.

I locked the door to be alone with my own thoughts, and, opening my writing-desk, I spread before me my four sovereigns and some silver. "Barely my funeral expenses," said I, bitterly. I leaned my head on my hand, and fell into a mood of sad thought. I wasn't a bit of a poet. I couldn't have made three lines of verse had you given me a million for it; but somehow I bethought me of Chatterton in his garret, and said to myself, "Like him, poor Gosslett sunk, famished in the midst of plenty,—a man in all the vigor of youth, able, active, and energetic, with a mind richly gifted, and a heart tender as a woman's." I couldn't go on. I blubbered out you into a fit of crying that nearly choked me.

"Please, Sir," said the maid, tapping at the door, "the gentleman in the next room begs not to laugh so loud."

"Laugh!" burst I out. "Tell him, woman, to take care and be present at the inquest. His evidence will be invaluable." As I spoke I threw myself on my bed, and fell soon after into a sound sleep.

When I woke it was night. The lamps were lighted in the street and a small, thin rain was falling, blurring the gas flame and making everything look indistinct and dreary. I sat at the window and looked out, I know not how long. The world was crape-covered to me; not a thought of it that was not dark and dismal. I tried to take a retrospect of my life, and see where and how I might have done better; but all that I could recollect was that I had met nothing but ingratitude and injustice, while others, with but a tithe of my capacity, had risen to wealth and honor. I, fated to evil from my birth, fought my long fight with fortune, and sank, at last, exhausted. "I wonder will any one ever say, 'Poor Gosslett?' I wonder will there be—even late though it be—one voice to declare, 'That was no common man! Gosslett, in any country but our own, would have been distinguished and honored. To great powers of judgment he united a fancy rich, varied and picturesque; his temperament was poetic, but his reasoning faculties asserted the mastery over his imagination.' Will they be acute enough to read me thus? Will they know—in one word—will they know the man they have suffered to perish in the midst of them?" My one gleam of comfort was the unavailing regret I should leave to a world that had neglected me.

"Yes," said I, bitterly, "weep on, and cease not."

I made a collection of all my papers—some of them very curious indeed—stray fragments of my life—brief jottings of my opinions on the current topics of the day. I sealed these carefully up, and began to bethink me whom I should appoint my literary executor. I had not the honor of his acquaintance, but how I wished I had known Martin Tupper! There were traits in that man's writings that seemed to vibrate in the closer chambers of my heart. While others gave you words and phrases, he gave you the outgushings of a warm nature—the overflowing of an affectionate heart. I canvassed long with myself whether a stranger might dare to address him, and prefer such a request as mine; but I could not summon courage to take the daring step.

After all, thought I, a man's relatives are his natural heirs. My mother's sister had married a Mr. Morse, who had retired from business, and settled down in a cottage near Rochester. He had been "in rags"—I mean the business of that name—for forty years, and made a snug thing of it; but, by an unlucky speculation, had lost more than half of his savings. Being childless and utterly devoid of affection for any one, he had purchased an annuity on the joint lives of his wife and himself, and retired to pass his days near his native town.

I never liked him, nor did he like me. He was a hard, stern, coarse-natured man, who thought that any one who had ever failed in anything was a creature to be despised, and saw nothing in want of success but an innate desire to live in indolence, and be supported by others. He often asked me why I didn't turn coalheaver? He said he would have been a coalheaver rather than be dependent upon his relations.

My aunt might originally have been somewhat soft-natured, but time and association had made her very much like my uncle. Need I say that I saw little of them, and never, under any circumstances, wrote a line to either of them?

I determined I would go down and see them, and, not waiting for morning nor the rail, that I would go on foot. It was raining torrents by this time, but what did I care for that? When the ship was drifting on the rocks, what mattered a leak more or less?

It was dark night when I set out; and when day broke, dim and dreary, I was soaked thoroughly through, and not more than one-fifth of the way. There was, however, that in the exercise, and in the spirit it called forth, to rally me out of my depression, and I plodded along through mud and mire, breasting the swooping rain in a far cheerier frame than I could have thought possible. It was closing into darkness as I reached the little inn where the cottage stood, and I was by this time fairly beat between fatigue and hunger.

"Here's a go!" cried my uncle, who opened the door for me. "Here's Paul Gosslet, just as we're going to dinner."

"The very time to suit him," said I, trying to be jocular.

"Yes, lad, but will it suit us? We've only an Irish stew, and not too much of it, either."

"How are you, Paul?" said my aunt, offering her hand. "You seem wet through. Won't you dry your coat?"

"O, it's no matter," said I. "I never mind wet."

"Of course he doesn't," said my uncle. "What would he do if he was up at the 'diggins?' What would he do if he had to pick rags, as I have, ten, twelve hours at a stretch, under heavier rain than this?"

"Just so, Sir," said I, concurring with all he said.

"And what brought you down lad?" asked he.

"I think, Sir, it was to see you and my aunt. I haven't been very well of late, and I fancied a day in the country might rally me."

"Stealing a holiday—the old story," muttered he. "Are you doing anything now?"

"No, Sir. I have, unfortunately, nothing to do."

"Why not go on the quay then, and turn coal-heaver? I'd not eat bread of another man's earning when I could carry a sack of coals. Do you understand that?"

"Perhaps I do, Sir; but I'm scarcely strong enough to be a coal-porter."

"Sell matches then—lucifer matches!" cried he, with a bang of his hand on the table, "or be a poster."

"Oh, Tom!" cried my aunt, who saw that I had grown first red, and then sickly pale all over.

"As good men as he have done both. But here's the dinner, and I suppose you must have your share of it."

I was in no mood to resent this invitation, discourteous as it was, for I was in no mood to resent anything. I was crushed and humbled to a degree that I began to regard my abject condition as a martyr might his martyrdom.

The meal went over somewhat silently; little was spoken on any side. A half-jocular remark on the goodness of my appetite was the only approach to a pleasantry. My uncle drank something, which, by the color, I judged to be port, but he neither offered it to my aunt or myself. She took water, and I drank largely of beer, which once more elicited a compliment to me on my powers of suction.

"Better have you for a week than a fortnight, lad," said my uncle, as we drew round the fire after dinner.

My aunt now armed herself with some knitting apparatus, while my uncle, flanked by a smoking glass of toddy on one side and the "'Tizer" on the other, proceeded to fill his pipe with strong tobacco, puffing out at intervals short and pithy apothegms about youth being the season for work and age for repose,—under the influence of whose drowsy wisdom, and overcome by the hot fire, I fell off fast asleep. For a while I was so completely lost in slumber that I heard nothing around. At last I began to dream of my long journey, and the little towns I had passed through, and the places I fain would have stopped at to bait and rest, but nobly resisted, never breaking bread nor tasting water till I had reached my journey's end. At length I fancied I heard people calling me by my name, some saying words of warning or caution, and others jeering and bantering me; and then quite distinctly—as clearly as though the words were in my ear—I heard my aunt say, —

"I'm sure Lizzy would take him. She was shamefully treated by that heartless fellow, but she's getting over it now; and if any one, even Paul there, offered, I'm certain she'd not refuse him."

"She has a thousand pounds," grunted out my uncle.

"Fourteen hundred in the bank; and, as they have no other child, they must leave her everything they have, when they die."

"It won't be much. Old Dan has little more than his vicarage, and he always ends each year a shade deeper in debt than the one before it."

"Well, she has her own fortune, and nobody can touch that."

I roused myself, yawned aloud, and opened my eyes.

"Pretty nigh as good a hand at sleeping as eating," said my uncle, gruffly.

"It's a smart bit of a walk from Duke-street, Piccadilly," said I, with more vigor than I had yet assumed.

"Why, a fellow at your age ought to do that twice a week just to keep him in wind."

"I say, Paul," said my aunt, "were you ever in Ireland?"

"Never aunt. Why do you ask me?"

"Because you said a while back that you felt rather poorly of late,—low and weakly."

"No loss of appetite, though," chuckled in my uncle.

"And we were thinking," resumed she, of sending you over to stay a few weeks with an old friend of ours in Donegal. He calls it the finest air in Europe; and I know he'd treat you with every kindness."

"Do you shoot?" asked my uncle.

"No, Sir."

"Nor fish?"

"No, Sir."

"What are you as a sportsman? Can you ride? Can you do anything?"

"Nothing whatever, Sir. I once carried a game-bag, and that was all."

"And you're not a farmer nor a judge of cattle. How are you to pass your time, I'd like to know?"

"If there were books, or if there were people to talk to—"

"Mrs. Dudgeon's deaf,—she's been deaf these twenty years; but she has a daughter. Is Lizzy deaf?"

"Of course she's not," rejoined my aunt, tartly.

"Well, she'd talk to you, and Dan would talk. Not much, I believe, though; he ain't a great fellow for talk."

"They're something silent all of them, but Lizzy is a nice girl, and very pretty,—at least she was when I saw her here two years ago."

"At all events, they are distant connections of your mother's; and, as you are determined to live on your relations, I think you ought to give them a turn."

"There is some justice in that, Sir," said I, determined now to resent no rudeness, nor show offence at any coarseness, however great it might be.

"Well, then, I'll write to-morrow, and say you'll follow my letter, and be with them soon after they receive it. I believe its a lonely sort of place enough,—Dan calls it next door to Greenland; but there's good air, and plenty of it."

We talked for some time longer over the family whose guest I was to be, and I went off to bed, determined to see out this new act of my life's drama before I whistled for the curtain to drop.

It gave a great additional interest besides to my journey to have overheard the hint my aunt threw out about a marriage. It was something more than a mere journey for change of air. It might be a journey to change the whole character and fortune of my life. And was it not thus one's fate ever turned? You went somewhere by a mere accident, or you stopped at home. You held a hand to help a lady into a boat, or you assisted her off her horse, or you took her in to dinner; and out of something insignificant and trivial as this your whole life's destiny was altered. And not alone your destiny, but your very nature; your temper, as fashioned by another's temper; your tastes, as moulded by others' tastes; and your morality, your actual identity, was the sport of a casualty too small and too poor to be called an incident.

"Is this about to be a turning-point in my life?" asked I of myself. "Is Fortune at last disposed to bestow a smile upon me? Is it out of the very depths of my despair I'm to catch sight of the first gleam of light that has fallen upon my luckless career?"

II. THE REV. DAN DUDGEON.

My plan of procedure was to be this. I was supposed to be making a tour in Ireland, when, hearing of certain connections of my mother's family living in Donegal, I at once wrote to my Uncle Morse for an introduction to them, and he not only provided me with a letter accrediting me, but wrote by the same post to the Dudgeons to say I was sure to pay them a visit.

On arriving in Dublin, I was astonished to find so much that seemed unlike what I had left behind me. That intense preoccupation, that anxious, eager look of business so remarkable in Liverpool was not to be found here. If the people really were busy, they went about their affairs in a half-lounging, half-jocular humor, as though they wouldn't be selling hides, or shipping pigs, or landing sugar hogsheads, if they had anything else to do; as if trade was a dirty necessity, and the only thing was to get through with it with as little interruption as possible to the pleasanter occupations of life.

Such was the aspect of things on the quays. The same look pervaded the Exchange, and the same air of little to do, and of deeming it a joke while doing it, abounded in the law courts, where the Bench exchanged witty passages with the Bar; and the prisoners, the witnesses and the jury fired smart things at each other with a seeming geniality and enjoyment that were very remarkable. I was so much amused by all I saw that I would willingly have delayed some days in the capital; but my uncle had charged me to present myself at the vicarage without any unnecessary delay, so I determined to set out at once.

I was not, I shame to own, much better up in the geography of Ireland than in that of Central Africa, and had but a very vague idea whither I was going.

"Do you know Donegal?" asked I of the waiter, giving to my pronunciation of the word a long second and a short third syllable.

"No, your honor, never heard of him," was the answer.

"But it's a place I'm asking for,—a county," said I, with some impatience.

"Faix, maybe it is," said he, "but it's new to me all the same."

"He means Donegal," said a red-whiskered man with a bronzed, weather-beaten face, and a stern, defiant air, that invited no acquaintance-ship.

"O, Donegal," chimed in the waiter. "Begorra! it wouldn't be easy to know it by the name your honor gav' it."

"Are you looking for any particular place in that county?" asked the stranger, in a tone sharp and imperious as his former speech.

"Yes," said I, assuming a degree of courtesy that I thought would be the best rebuke to his bluntness; "but I'll scarcely trust myself with the pronunciation after my late failure. This is the place I want:" and I drew forth my uncle's letter and showed the address.

"O, that's it, is it!" cried he, reading aloud. "'The Rev. Daniel Dudgeon, Killyrotherum, Donegal.' And are you going there? O, I see you are," said he, turning his eyes to the foot of the address. "'Favored by Paul Gosslett, Esq.;' and you are Paul Gosslett."

"Yes, Sir," with your kind permission, I am Paul Gosslett," said I, with what I hoped was a chilling dignity of manner."

"If it's only my permission you want, you may be anything you please," said he, turning his insolent stare full on me.

I endeavored not to show any sensitiveness to this impertinence, and went on with my dinner, the stranger's table being quite close to mine.

"It's your first appearance in Ireland, I suspect," said he, scanning me as he picked his teeth, and sat carelessly with one leg crossed over the other.

I bowed a silent acquiescence, and he went on. "I declare that I believe a Cockney, though he hasn't a word of French, is more at home on the Continent than in Ireland." He paused for some expression on my part, but I gave none. I filled my glass, and affected to admire the color of the wine, and sipped it slowly, like one thoroughly engaged in his own enjoyments.

"Don't you agree with me?" asked he, fiercely.

"Sir, I have not given your proposition such consideration as to entitle me to say I concur with it or not."

"That's not it at all!" broke he in, with an insolent laugh; "but you won't allow that you're a Cockney."

"I protest, Sir," said I, sternly, "I have yet to learn that I'm bound to make a declaration of my birth, parentage and education to the first stranger I sit beside in a coffee-room."

"No, you're not—nothing of the kind; for it's done for you. It's done in spite of you, when you open your mouth. Didn't you see the waiter running out of the room with the napkin in his mouth when you tried to say Donegal? Look here, Paul," said he, drawing his chair confidentially toward my table. "We don't care a rush what you do with your H's, or your W's either; but, if we can help it, we won't have our national names miscalled. We have a pride in them, and we'll not suffer them to be mutilated or disfigured. Do you understand me now?"

"Sufficiently, Sir, to wish you a very good night," said I, rising from the table, and leaving my pint of sherry, of which I had only drunk one glass.

As I closed the coffee-room door I thought—indeed, I'm certain—I heard a loud roar of laughter.

"Who is that most agreeable gentleman I sat next at dinner?" asked I of the waiter.

"Counselor MacNamara, Sir. Isn't he a nice man?"

"A charming person," said I.

"I wish you heard him in the coort, Sir. By my conscience, a witness has a poor time under him! He'd humbug you if you was an Archbishop."

"Call me at five," said I, passing up the stairs, and impatient to gain my room and be alone with my indignation.

I passed a restless, feverish night, canvassing with myself whether I would not turn back and leave forever a country whose first aspect was so forbidding and unpromising. What stories had I not heard of Irish courtesy to strangers—Irish wit and Irish pleasantry? Was this, then, a specimen of that captivating manner which makes these people the French of Great Britain? Why, this fellow was an unmitigated savage!

Having registered a vow not to open my lips to a stranger till I reached the end of my journey, and to affect deafness rather than be led into conversation, I set off the next day, by train, for Derry. True to my resolve, I only uttered the word "beer" till I arrived in the evening. The next day I took the steamer to a small village called Cushnagorra, from whence it was only ten miles by a good mountain-road to Killyrotherum Bay. I engaged a car to take me on, and at last found myself able to ask a few questions without the penalty of being cross-examined by an impertinent barrister, and being made the jest of a coffee-room.

I wanted to learn something about the people to whose house I was going, and asked Pat, accordingly, if he knew Mr. Dudgeon.

"Troth, I do, Sir, well," said he.

"He's a good kind of man, I'm told," said I.

"He is indeed, Sir, no betther."

"Kind to the poor, and charitable?"

"Thrue for you; that's himself."

"And his family is well liked down here?"

"I'll be bound they are. There's few like them to the fore."

Rather worried by the persistent assent he gave me, and seeing that I had no chance of deriving anything like an independent opinion from my courteous companion, I determined to try another line. After smoking a cigar, and giving one to my friend, who seemed to relish it vastly, I said, as if incidentally, "Where I got that cigar, Paddy, the people are better off than here."

"And where's that, Sir?"

"In America, in the State of Virginia."

"That's as thrue as the Bible. It's elegant times they have there."

"And one reason is," said I, "every man can do what he likes with his own. You have a bit of land here, and you daren't plant tobacco; or, if you sow oats or barley, you musn't malt. The law says: 'You may do this, and you shan't do that:' and is that freedom, I ask, or is it slavery?"

"Slavery,—devil a less," said he, with a cut of his whip that made the horse plunge into the air.

"And do you know why that's done? Do you know the secret of it all?"

"Sorra a bit o' me."

"I'll tell you, then. It's to keep up the church; it's to feed the parsons that don't belong to the people;—that's what they put the taxes on tobacco and whiskey for. What, I'd like to know, do you and I want with that place there with the steeple? What does the Rev. Daniel Dudgeon do for you and me? Grind us,—squeeze us,—maybe, come down on us when we're trying to scrape a few shillings together, and carry it off for tithes."

"Shure and he's a hard man! He's taking the herrins out of the net this year,—for every ten herrins he takes one."

"And do they bear that?"

"Well, they do," said he mournfully; "they've no spirit down here; but over at Muggle-na-garry they put slugs in one last winter."

"One what?"

"A parson, your honor; and it did him a dale o' good. He's as meek as a child now about his dues, and they've no trouble with him in life."

"They'll do that with Dudgeon yet, maybe?" asked I.

"With the Lord's blessing, sir," said he, piously.

Satisfied now that it was not a very hopeful task to obtain much information about Ireland from such a source, I drew my hat over my eyes, and effected to doze for the remainder of the journey.

We arrived at length at the foot of a narrow, road impassable by the car, and here the driver told me I must descend, and make the rest of my way on foot.

The house wasn't far," he said; "only over the top of the hill in front of me—about half-a-quarter of a mile away."

Depositing my portmanteau under a clump of furz, I set out, drearily enough I will own. The scene around me for miles was one of arid desolation. It was not that no trace of human habitation, nor any living creature, was to be seen, but that the stony, shingly soil, totally destitute of all vegetation, seemed to deny life to anything. The surface rose and fell in a monotonous undulation, like a great sea suddenly petrified, while here and there some greater boulders represent those mighty waves which, in the ocean, seem to assert supremacy over their fellows.

At last I gained the crest of the ridge, and could see the Atlantic, which indented the shore beneath into many a little bay and inlet; but it was some time ere I could distinguish a house which stood in a narrow cleft of the mountain, and whose roof, kept down by means of stones and rocks, had at first appeared to me as a part of the surface of the soil. The strong wind almost carried me off my legs on this exposed ridge, so, crouching down, I began my descent, and after half an hour's creeping and stumbling I reached a little enclosed place, where stood the house. It was a long, one-storied building, with cow-house and farm-offices under the same roof. The hall door had been evidently long in disuse, since it was battened over with strong planks, and secured besides against the north-west wind by a rough group of rocks. Seeing entrance to be denied on this side I made for the rear of the house, where a woman beating flax under a shed at once addressed me civilly, and ushered me into the house.

"His riv'rence is in there," said she, pointing to a door, and leaving me to announce myself. I knocked, and entered. It was a small room, with an antiquated fire-place, at which the parson and his wife and daughter were seated,—he reading a very much crumpled newspaper, and they knitting.

"O, this is Mr. Gosslett. How are you, sir?" asked Mr. Dudgeon, seizing and shaking my hand; while his wife said, "We were just saying we'd send down to look after you. My daughter Lizzy, Mr. Gosslett."

Lizzy smiled faintly, but did not speak. I saw, however, that she was a pretty, fair-haired girl, with delicate features and a very gentle expression.

"It's a wild bit of landscape here, Mr. Gosslett, but of a fine day, with the sun on it, and the wind not so strong, it's handsome enough."

"It's grand," said I, rather hesitating to find the epithet I wanted.

Mrs. D. sighed, and I thought her daughter echoed it; but as his reverence now bustled away to send some one to fetch my trunk, I took my place at the fire, and tried to make myself at home.

A very brief conversation enabled me to learn that Mr. Dudgeon came to the parish on his marriage, about four-and-twenty years before, and neither he nor his wife had ever left it since. They had no neighbors, and only six parishioners of their own persuasion. The church was about a mile off, and not easily approached in bad weather. It seemed, too, that the Bishop and Mr. Dudgeon were always at war. The diocesan was a Whig, and the parson a violent Orangeman who loved loyal anniversaries, demonstrations, and processions, the latter of which came twice or thrice a year from Derry to visit him, and stir up any amount of bitterness and party strife; and though the Rev. Dan, as he was familiarly called, was obliged to pass the long interval between these triumphant exhibitions exposed to the insolence and outrage of the large masses he had offended, he never blinked the peril but actually dared it; wearing his bit of orange ribbon in his button-hole as he went down the village, and meeting Father Lafferty's scowl with a look of defiance and insult fierce as his own.

After years of Episcopal censure and reproof, administered without the slightest amendment,—for Dan never appeared at a visitation, and none were hardy enough to follow him into his fastness,—he was suffered to do what he pleased, and actually abandoned as one of those hopeless cases which time alone can clear off and remedy. An incident, however, which had befallen about a couple of years back, had almost released the Bishop from difficulty.

In an affray following on a twelfth-of-July demonstration, a man had been shot; and though the Rev. Dan was not in any degree implicated in the act, some imprudent allusion to the event in his Sunday's discourse got abroad in the Press, and was so severely commented on by a young barrister on the trial, that an inhibition was issued against him, and his church closed for three months.

I have been thus far prolix in sketching the history of those with whom I was now to be domesticated, because, once placed before the reader, my daily life is easily understood. We sat over the fire nearly all day, abusing Papists, and wondering if England would ever produce one man who could understand the fact that unless you banished the priests and threw down the chapels there was no use in making laws for Ireland.

Then we dined, usually on fish and a bit of bacon, after which we drank the glorious, pious and immortal memory, with the brass money, the wooden shoes, and the rest of it—the mild Lizzy herself being "told off" to recite the toast, as her father had a sore throat and couldn't utter; and the fair, gentle lips, that seldom parted save to smile, delivered the damnatory clause against all who wouldn't drink that toast, and sentenced them to be "rammed, jammed and crammed," as the act declares, in a way that amazed me.

If the peasant who drove me over to Killyrotherum did not add much to my knowledge of Ireland by the accuracy of his facts or the fixity of his opinions, Rev. Dan assuredly made amends for all these short-comings; for he saw the whole thing at a glance, and knew why Ireland was ungovernable, and how she could be made prosperous and happy, just as he knew how much poteen went to a tumbler of punch; and though occasionally despondent when the evening began, as it drew toward bed-time, and the decanter waxed low, he had usually arrived at a glorious millennium, when every one wore an orange lily, and the whole world was employed in singing, "Croppies Lie Down."

III. THE RUN AWAY.

I suppose I must be a very routine sort of creature, who loves to get into a groove, and never leave it. Indeed, I recognize this feature of my disposition in the pleasure I feel in being left to myself, and my own humdrum way of diverting my time. At all events, I grew to like my life at Killyrotherum. The monotony that would have driven most men to despair was to me soothing and grateful.

A breezy walk with Lizzy down to the village after breakfast, where she made whatever purchases the cares of household demanded, sufficed for exercise. After that, I wrote a little in my own room,—short, jotting notes, that might serve to recall, on some future day, the scarcely tinted surface of my quiet existence, and occasionally putting down such points as puzzled me,—problems whose solution I must try to arrive at with time and opportunity. Perhaps a brief glance at the pages of this diary, as I open it at random, may serve to show how time went over with me.

Here is an entry: [Friday, 17th November.—Mem., to find out from D. D. the exact explanation of his words last night, and which possibly fatigue may have made obscure to me. Is it Sir Wm. Vernon or the Pope who is Antichrist?

Query: also, would not brass money be better than no halfpence? and are not wooden shoes as good as bare feet?

Why does the parish clerk always bring up a chicken when he comes with a message?

Lizzy did not own she made the beefsteak dumpling, but the maid seemed to let the secret out by bringing in a little amethyst ring she had forgotten on the kitchen table. I wish she knew that I'd be glad she could make dumplings. I am fond of dumplings. To try and tell her this.

Mrs. D. suspects Lizzy is attached to me. I don't think she approves of it. D. D. would not object if I became an Orangeman. Query: what effect would that have on my future career? Could I be an Orangeman without being able to sing the "Boyne Water?" for I never could hum a tune in my life. To inquire about this.

Who was the man who behaved badly to Lizzy?" And how did he behave badly? This is a very vital point, though not easy to come at.

18th.—Lizzie likes, I may say loves, me. The avowal was made this morning, when I was carrying up two pounds of sugar and one of soap from the village. She said, "O Mr. Gosslett, if you knew how unhappy I am!"

And I laid down the parcel, and, taking her hand in mine, said, "Darling, tell me all!" and she said "Nonsense, don't be a fool! Take care Tobias don't run away with the soap. I wanted to confide in you; to trust you. I don't want to —" and there she fell a crying, and sobbed all the way home, though I tried to console her as well as the basket would permit me. Mem.—Not to be led into any tenderness till the marketing is brought home. Wonder does Lizzy require me to fight the man who behaved badly? What on earth was it he did?

A great discovery coming home from church to-day. D. D. asked me if I had detected anything in his sermon of that morning which I could possibly call violent, illiberal or uncharitable. As I had not listened to it, I was the better able to declare that there was not a word of it I could object to. "Would you believe it, Gosslet," said he—and he never had called me Gosslett before—"that was the very sermon they arraigned me for in the Queen's Bench; and that mild passage about the Virgin Mary, you'd imagine it was murder I was instilling. You heard it to-day, and know if it's not true. Well, sir," continued he after a pause, "Tom MacNamara blaguarded me for twenty minutes on it before the whole court, screeching out, 'This is your parson! this is your instructor of the poor man! your Christian guide! your comforter! These are the teachings that are to wean the nation from bloodshed, and make men obedient to the law and grateful for its protection!' Why do you think he did this? Because I wouldn't give him my daughter—a Papist rascal as he is! That's the whole of it. I published my sermon and sent it to the bishop, and he inhibited me! It was clear enough what he meant; he wanted to be made archbishop, and he knew what would please the Whigs. 'My lord,' said I, 'these are the principles that placed the Queen on the throne of this realm. If it wasn't to crush Popery he came, King William crossed the Boyne for nothing'."

He went on thus till we reached home; but I had such a headache from his loud utterance that I had to lie down and sleep it off.

Monday, 31st.—A letter from Aunt Morse. Very dry and cold. Asks if I have sufficiently recovered from my late attack to be able to resume habits of activity and industry? Why, she knows well enough I have nothing to engage my activity and industry, for I will not be a coalheaver, let uncle say what he likes. Aunt surmises that possibly some tender sentiment may be at the bottom of my attachment to Ireland, and sternly recalls me to the fact that I am not the possessor of landed property and an ancient family mansion in a good county. What can she mean by these warnings? Was it not herself that I overheard asking my uncle, "Would not he do for Lizzy?" How false women are! I wish I could probe that secret about the man that behaved ill; there are so many ways to behave ill, and to be behaved ill by. Shall I put a bold face on it and ask Lizzy?

Great news has the post brought. Sir Morris Stamer is going out Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and offers to take me as private secretary.

It is a brilliant position, and one to marry on. I shall ask Lizzy to-day.

Wednesday, all settled;—but what have I not gone through these last three days! She loves me to distraction; but she'll tell nothing—nothing till we're married. She says, and with truth, "confidence is the nurse of love." I wish she wasn't so coy. I have not even kissed her hand. She says Irish girls are all coy.

We are to run away, and be married at a place called Articlane. I don't know why we run away; but this is another secret I'm to hear later on. Quiet and demure as she looks, Lizzy has a very decided disposition. She overbears all opposition, and has a peremptory way of saying, "Don't be a fool, G.!"—she won't call me Paul, only G.—" and just do as I bade you." I hope she'll explain why this is so—after our marriage.

I'm getting terribly afraid of the step we're about to take. I feel quite sure it was the Rev. Dan who shot the Papist on that anniversary affair; and I know he'd shoot me if he thought I had wronged him. Is there any way out of this embarrassment?

What a headache I have! We have been singing Orange songs for four hours. I think I hear that odious shake on the word "ba-a-ttle," as it rhymes to "rat-tle" in old Dan's song. It goes through my brain still; and to-morrow at day-break we're to run away! Lizzy's bundle is here, in my room; and Tom Ryan's boat is all ready under the rock, and we're to cross the bay. It sounds very rash when one comes to think of it. I'm sure my aunt Morse will never forgive it. But Lizzy, all so gentle and docile as she seems, has a very peremptory way with her; and as she promises to give me explanations for everything later on, I have agreed to all. How it blows! There has not been so bad a night since I came here. If it should be rough to-morrow morning, will she still insist on going? I'm a poor sort of sailor at the best of times; but if there's a sea on, I shall be sick as a dog! And what a situation—a sea-sick bridegroom off with his bride! That was a crash! I thought the old house was going clean away. The plow and harrows they've put on the roof to keep the slates down perform very wild antics in a storm.

I suppose this is the worst climate in Europe. D. D. said yesterday that the length of the day made the only difference between summer and winter; and, O dear! what an advantage does this confer on winter.

Now to bed—though I'm afraid not to sleep; amid such a racket and turmoil, rest is out of the question. Who knows when, where, and how I shall make the next entry in this book? But, as Mr. Dudgeon says when he finishes his tumbler, "Such is life! such is life!"

I wonder will Lizzy insist on going on if the weather continues like this? I'm sure no boatman with a wife and family could be fairly asked to go out in such a storm. I do not think I would have the right to induce a poor man to peril his life, and the support of those who depend upon him, for my own—what shall I call it?—my own gratification—that might be for a picnic;—my own—no, not happiness, because that is a term of time and continuity; my own—There goes a chimney, as sure as fate! How they sleep here through everything! There's that fellow who minds the cows snoring through it all in the loft overhead; and he might, for all he knew, have been squashed under that fall of masonry. Was that a tap at the door? I thought I heard it twice.

Yes, it was Lizzy. She has not been to bed. She went out as far as the church rock to see the sea. She says it was grander than she could describe. There is a faint moon, and the clouds are scudding along, as though racing against the waves below; but I refuse to go out and see it all the same. I'll turn in, and try to get some sleep before morning.

I was sound asleep, though the noise of the storm was actually deafening, when Lizzy again tapped at my door, and, at last opening it slightly, pushed a lighted candle inside, and disappeared. If there be a dreary thing in life, it is to get up before day of a dark, raw morning, in a room destitute of all comfort and convenience, and proceed to wash and dress in cold, gloom and misery, with the consciousness that what you are about to do not only might be safer and better undone, but may, and not at all improbably will, turn out the rashest act of your life.

Over and over I said to myself, "If I were to tell her that I have a foreboding—a distinct foreboding of calamity; that I dreamed a dream, and saw myself on a raft, while waves, mountain high, rose above me, and depths yawned beneath—dark, fathomless and terrible—would she mind it? I declare, on my sacred word of honor, I declare I think she'd laugh at me!"

"Are you ready?" whispered a soft voice at the door; and I saw at once my doom was pronounced.

Noiselessly, stealthily, we crept down the stairs, and, crossing the little flagged kitchen, undid the heavy bars of the door. Shall I own that a thought of treason shot through me as I stood with the great bolt in my hands, and the idea flashed across me, "What if I were to let it fall with a crash, and awake the household?" Did she divine what was passing in my head as she silently took the bar from me, and put it away?

We were now in the open air, breasting a swooping nor'wester that chilled the very marrow of my bones. She led the way through the dark night as though it were noonday, and I followed, tumbling over stones and rocks and tufts of heather, and falling into holes, and scrambling out again like one drunk. I could hear her laughing at me, too—she who so seldom laughed; and it was with difficulty she could muster gravity enough to say she hoped I had not hurt myself.

We gained the pier at last, and, guided by a lantern held by one of the boatmen, we saw the boat bobbing and tossing some five feet down below. Lizzy sprang in at once, amidst the applauding cheers of the crew, and then several voices cried out, "Now, Sir! Now your honor!" while two stout fellows pushed me vigorously, as though to throw me into the sea. I struggled and fought manfully, but in vain. I was jerked off my legs, and hurled headlong down, and found myself caught below by some strong arms, though not until I had half sprained my wrist, and broken one of my shins from knee to instep. These sufferings soon gave way to others, as I became sea-sick, and lay at the bottom of the boat, praying we might all go down, and end a misery I could no longer endure. That spars struck me, and ballast rolled over me; that heavy-footed sailors trampled me, and seemed to dance on me, were things I minded not. Great waves broke over the bows, and came in sheets of foam and water over me. What cared I? I had that deathlike sickness that makes all life hideous, and I felt I had reached a depth of degradation and misery in which there was only one desire,—that for death. That we succeeded in clearing the point which formed one side of the bay was little short of a miracle, and I remember the cheer the boatmen gave as the danger was passed, and my last hope of our all going down left me. After this, I know no more.

A wild confusion of voices, a sort of scuffling uproar, a grating sound, and more feet dancing over me, aroused me. I looked up. It was dawn; a gray murky streak lay toward the horizon, and sheets of rain were carried swiftly on the winds. We were being dragged up on a low shingly shore, and the men—up to their waists in water—were carrying the boat along.

As I looked over the gunwale, I saw a huge, strong fellow rush down the slope, and, breasting the waves as they beat, approach the boat. Lizzy sprung into his arms at once, and he carried her back to land triumphantly. I suppose at any other moment a pang of jealousy might have shot through me. Much sea-sickness, like perfect love, overcometh all things. I felt no more, as I gazed, than if it had been a bundle he had been clasping to his bosom.

They lifted me up, and laid me on the shingle.

"O, do, Tom; he is such a good creature!" said a voice which, low as it was, I heard distinctly.

"By all that's droll! this is the Cockney I met at Morrison's!" cried a loud voice. I looked up; and there, bending over me, was Counsellor MacNamara; the bland stranger I had fallen in with at Dublin.

"Are you able to get on your legs," asked he, "or shall we have you carried?"

"No," said I faintly; I'd rather lie here."

"O, we can't leave him here, Tom; it's too cruel."

"I tell you, Lizzy," said he, impatiently, "there's not a minute to lose."

"Let them carry him, then," said she pleadingly.

I mildly protested my wish to live and die where I lay; but they carried me up somewhere, and they put me to bed, and they gave me hot drinks, and I fell into, not a sleep, but a trance, that lasted twenty odd hours.

"Faix! they had a narrow escape of it," were the first intelligible words I heard on awaking. "They were only just married and druv off when old Dan Dudgeon came up, driving like mad. He was foaming with passion, and said, if he went to the gallows for it, he'd shoot the rascal that abused his hospitality and stole his daughter. The lady left this note for your honor."

It went thus:

Dear Mr. Gosslett: You will, I well know, bear me no ill-will for the little fraud I have practiced on you. It was an old engagement broken off by a momentary imprudence on Tom's part; but, as I knew he loved me, it was forgiven. My father would not have ever consented to the match, and we were driven to this strait. I entreat you to forgive and believe me most truly yours, Lizzy MacNamara.

I stole quietly out of Ireland after this, and got over to the Isle of Man, where I learned that my patron had thrown up his Ionian appointment, and I was once again on the world.

THE POET TO THE WORLD.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

Proem to "The Earthly Paradise," in press by Roberts Brothers.

Of Heaven or Hell I have no power to sing,
I cannot ease the burden of your fears,
Or make quick-coming death a little thing,
Or bring again the pleasure of past years,
Nor for my words shall ye forget your tears,
Or hope again for aught that I can say,
The idle singer of an empty day.

But rather, when aweary of your mirth,
From full hearts still unsatisfied ye sigh,
And, feeling kindly unto all the earth,
Grudge every minute as it passes by,
Made the more mindful that the sweet days die—
Remember me a little then I pray,
The idle singer of an empty day.

The heavy trouble, the bewildering care,
That weighs us down who live and earn our bread,
These idle verses have no power to bear;
So let me sing of names remembered,
Because they, living not, can ne'er be dead,
Or long time take their memory quite away
From us poor singers of an empty day.

Dreamer of dreams, born out of my due time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?
Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the singer of an empty day.

Folk say, a wizard to a northern king
At Christmas-tide such wondrous things did show,
That through one window men beheld the Spring,
And through another saw the Summer glow,
And through a third the fruited vines a-row,
While still, unheard, but in its wonted way,
Piped the drear wind of that December day.

So with this Earthly Paradise it is,
If ye will read aright, and pardon me,
Who strive to build a shadowy isle of bliss
Midmost the beating of the steely sea,
Where tossed about all hearts of men must be;
Whose ravening monsters mighty men shall slay,
Not the poor singer of an empty day.

A Run for Life.—Hardly had we emerged from the cover than a continuous blazing of carbines was heard in our rear, and 150 Cossacks and Hulans were yelling like demons on our track, whilst the *ping* of their leaden messengers sounded closer to our ears than was agreeable. A sharp burst, however, took us out of range, and then commenced the chace in earnest; we were riding for our lives, and nothing but the goodness of our cattle would carry us through. For myself I had not the least fear, our Desert-Born was of the purest Nedjed blood; but I had serious apprehensions for my friend, as his horse, although a well-bred animal, was not in running condition. We directed our course toward the river, in a bee line; and in a short time I knew we were distancing the bulk of our pursuers, as their cries became less and less distinct. On looking round, however, I perceived three fellows, evidently officers, although dressed similar to the troopers, who were much better mounted than the rest, and seemed to hold their own with us, although about 400 yards behind. Fritz's horse was beginning to show distress, for the pace was terrific; and now not a sound was heard but the hard breathings of the horses and the stroke of their hoofs. Ping! goes a bullet past our ears, and now I knew was my time. Bidding my companion to keep up his speed, I pulled up my well-trained charger, and dismounted under cover of a bush, dropped on my knee, and fired right and left at the leading pursuers. The man who had just discharged his carbine dropped dead, with a bullet through his chest, whilst the horse of the second rolled over mortally wounded. This unexpected recontre damped the ardor of the third, for he pulled up until he was joined by some more of his party, when the chase was continued. Having rid myself of the most dangerous of our pursuers, and inspired the rest with a wholesome fear of the powers of my grooved bore, I jumped on my horse, and, reloading *en route*, soon overtook Fritz, who, at my recommendation, now eased his horse a little, as the pace we had been doing was killing, and could not possibly last. I calculated that we had covered five miles of ground since first the chase began, and I believed that we were still three miles from the Danube; for in the excitement of the run I had not paid much attention to the landmarks, which in this part of the country are few and far between. We breathed our horses until the clattering of hoofs behind us again intimated the near approach of the enemy, and again bullets whistled around us. My rifle killed when their smooth-bored carbines were useless, so I turned in the saddle, and with another right and left, brought down a couple of the leading horses, which, however, scarcely checked the rush, for they evidently thought that we must now fall into their hands. I therefore exchanged my unloaded rifle for the six-shooter carried by Fritz, and prepared to execute my former manœuvre by pretending to be wounded, and, pulling up my horse, I flung myself full length on the ground, which caused a yell of intense satisfaction to burst from a knot of the leading pursuers. Their triumph, however, was of short duration, for as they rushed up to immolate me I raised myself on my elbow, and coolly gave them the contents of my six barrels at *bout-portant*, which emptied as many saddles, and turned their shrieks of rage into cries of despair. With a derisive shout of scorn, and a peculiar if not graceful action, intimating contempt, I jumped on my horse, and in a few moments was again cantering alongside of my friend.—*The Forest and the Field.*

A Roman Aqueduct—A communication from Rome, in the *Moniteur*, says: "The Pope has sanctioned the statutes of a company which proposes to conduct again to the Eternal City the water named Marcia, so called from the fact that it was first brought there by Quintus Martius, A. U. 608, by means of an aqueduct, partially subterranean, 47 miles in length, the estimated cost of which was 8,400,000 sesterces (1,117 200f.) It issues from sources near the Via Valerian, in the Valley of the Anius. On account of its freshness and purity it was very greatly prized, and Pliny, the naturalist, calls it 'A gift of the gods.' In consequence of the altitude of its springs, it supplied the highest hill of Rome, but the aqueduct was destroyed by the barbarians. For the last ten years the project has been under consideration of again bringing this water supply to the city, it being the more valuable because the elevated quarters in which the population tends to become denser are nearly inaccessible to water brought from other places."

On the Trail.—The lion and tiger, the puma and the jaguar, differ as much in their habits as in their appearance or character. Mr. Byam had, I think, an opportunity of seeing the latter seize his prey, and he describes it admirably. In attacking a large bullock, the tiger rested one paw upon the shoulder-blade, while he grasped the muzzle with the other, bending it down to the chest. By this means he not only broke the animal's neck, but also filled the jugular vein, which was instantaneously bitten through. I saw a lion kill a dog in a very different manner, but in both cases it was the jugular that was aimed at, and not, as in true lions, the back or side of the head. In this instance, the beast sprang at a dog, rested one paw lightly on the shoulder, and drew the other sharply across its neck, severing the arteries in three distinct cuts, which were clean, as if made with a razor. The puma has also a horrible habit of dogging a traveler; if it see a man wandering through the forest, it will follow him for days and weeks, waiting round the village he has entered until it lose all hope of his reappearance. This is the native story, and though true in the main point, I cannot believe it altogether. No carnivorous animal will wander beyond its own district, as we had occasion to note in the Straits, unless it intend to emigrate. But that a puma will follow a trail as far as its "beat" extends is true; one constantly notes, under the fresh marks of this animal's passage, the half-effaced footprints of a man. Nor do I think this is entirely in hope of prey. A puma must know perfectly well the age of a trail, and his instinct would scarcely lead him to follow one four or five days old. And yet he does so. It is a very curious question. But there is nothing in nature, as I think, so fearful as this stealthy man-tracking of the puma. Fancy, as I can well, the deep dim forest, with its awful murmurs and still reverberations. Fancy the scared face of the traveler, half conscious of the dread pursuit, yet trying to deceive himself. He turns at length in desperate resolution, following his own trail; and as he turns there is a rustle in the undergrowth, and his last hope is gone in marking a broad round footprint that has effaced his own. Frantically he goes on, machete in hand, at every open space casting a fearful eye behind into that twisted thicket, from which no sound comes, nor any threat, but only a waving of the leaves. His white lips move in an agony of prayer. He glances upward with despairing terror as the slender rays fall more and more obliquely through the tree tops. And ever as he passes the silent wave of leaves goes after him, and through the glades a long red monster slinks and crouches along his trail, with head down pressed, and great green eyes aflame with eagerness. Swiftly, mistily, night comes down; the maddened traveler walks on and on, falling, wounded, half dead with weariness, and sinks at length under some time hoary tree. Then the great eyes flash nearer, until they glare hungrily into his face. And if he be awake they disappear again with a long rustle of the brushwood; but if he be asleep they burn and blaze over him. And then a sharp sudden cry is heard, a savage growl, a momentary struggle; and then the undergrowth cracks and sways as the beast drags slowly through.—*A Ride Across a Continent, by Frederick Boyle, F. R. G. S.*

The French Workman.—The French workman's proud independence is as apparent in his dress as in his speech and bearing. He is not arrayed in vulgar imitation of a gentleman. Now an English carpenter may be seen going to a job with his basket of tools swung over the shoulder of a rusty dress coat. London cabmen wear silk hats, that have about as much form as a cinder. The cabs of London and Paris illustrate admirably the distance in art-sense there is between the two capitals. A London cab is an impossibility in Paris. Its hideous exterior, and filthy interior; its driver in cobbled overcoat, and planted upon a deal box, with any ragged thick things he can contrive to cover his legs; its deafening rattle and stifling odor, completely shock the Parisian when he is first compelled to enter it. No Frenchman (unless he is an actor, and the French actor can imitate everything and every type) could possibly belong to a service that would reduce him to the outward degradation which is to be seen planted upon a London cab-box. The Paris cabman is well-clothed, well-brushed, and topped with a handsome glazed hat. He has not a sack to twist about his nether anatomy in bad or cold weather; and I should be glad to see the patron bold enough to suggest to him that a sprawling end of sackcloth would do for his legs. Again; see what a wretched object is a British nursemaid, (she would rather say good-by to her fair name then give up her ridiculous bonnet,) among the prettily-equipped *bonnes* in the baby avenue of the Tuleries gardens. The *bonne* is dressed in good taste, and has not the smallest idea of being mistaken for a lady. A British mistress had a French cook and an English maid. On New Year's Day she presented each with a handsome stuff dress. "Madame," Sophie protested, "I am afraid it is too fine for my station." It was not good enough for the maid's. She may possibly give it to her mother. A white linen apron is the pride of the Paris cook—a dozen when you engage her is her right—the pride of the English servant is imitative finery. The *bonne* takes her holiday in her snowy cap, daintily ribboned; the English maid bears forth a chignon, knows the number of her gloves, and is in silk.—*Once a Week.*

Poor Carlotta.—The Empress used to take a ride every morning, accompanied by Count Bombelles and a gentleman-in-waiting; after which she would follow her husband into tht city, taking the warmest interest in his affairs, sharing his labors, and exercising a very good influence over him in many ways, although he could not always see things from her optimist point of view. Nothing seemed to her too difficult where it was of importance to carry out his designs. I have been assured that the Emperor made frequent use of her clever pen, her knowledge and refined education, and possessed in her an active fellow-laborer. In personal intercourse she also knew how to use the power she had, both as an Empress and as a young and pretty woman. In important moments she could utter most energetic words with firmness. Her courage, her knowledge of business, and her keen intellect were surprising in so young a person. Her decisions were softened by courtesy, though she continually exhibited a reserve which forbade further familiarity. While the Emperor sometimes charmed every one by his attractive kindliness, and at other times irritated people by his cold wit and an innate love of raillery, Charlotte's behavior remained always the same; her expressions about people were always in accordance with her way of treating them.—*The Court of Mexico. By the Countess Von Kollonitz.*

Carlysle and Ruskin.—There are not at this moment in Europe two men whose genius is more frankly admitted than that of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Ruskin. That they are both characterized, more or less, by extravagance and eccentricity we shall grant; but they have produced works remarkable not more for splendor of diction than for vigor of thought, acuteness of observation, fineness of moral sensibility and force of moral judgment. They tell us, with constantly deepening emphasis, as they increase in years, that the whole system of our affairs—political, social, moral, intellectual, material—is in a state of wreck and ruin. More than thirty years ago, Mr. Carlyle, abandoning that serene hopefulness and earnest gaiety which lent so rare a charm to his earlier essays, began to talk of "a distracted society, vacant, prurient"—an age "which slumbers and somnambulates, which cannot speak, but only screech and gibber." For thirty years the river of his indignation and scorn has rolled on in swelling volume; and if those waters of Marah were collected into a single reservoir it would be larger than could contain all the bitterest wailings and denunciations of Isaac, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel put together. Mr. Ruskin, whose earlier works were in like manner canopied with an atmosphere of calm gladness and steadfast hope, felt at a certain point in his career his spirit so stirred within him by the sins and sorrows he beheld that he turned from the placid fields of art, rushed into the wilderness of political economy, and, reappearing in a garment of camel's hair, and with a leathern girdle about his loins, commenced shouting "Woe, woe," into the ears of a generation which had liked him much better in his previous capacity. England, as he now sees her, is a withered and semi-fatuous beldam, "with her right hand casting away the souls of men, and with her left the gifts of God." Few things are more saddening than to read Mr. Ruskin's latest books; for, not only is the

melancholy which pervades them profound, but you perpetually feel that it is a brave and radiant soul which has been darkened, and that the murk of night has returned upon the dewdrops of morning. Mr. CARLYLE's main cry against us is that we want strength; Mr. RUSKIN's, that we want virtue. Mr. CARLYLE says we have become a nation of sentimental dreamers, and whining, dawdling incompetents; Mr. RUSKIN that all the motives of our life have been swallowed up in cruel, vulturous, insatiable greed.—*St. Pauls.*

TRIAL BY JURY.

AN OPERETTA.

From London Fun.

SCENE.—*A Court of Law at Westminster.*

Opening Chorus of Counsel, Attorneys and Populace.

Hark! The hour of ten is sounding,
Hearts with anxious hopes are bounding,
Halls of Justice crowds surrounding,
Breathing hope and fear—

For to-day in this arena,
Summoned by a stern subpœna,
Edwin, sued by Angelina,
Shortly will appear!

Chorus of Attorneys.

Attorneys are we
And we pocket our fee,
Singing so merrily, "Trial la law!"
With our merry ca. sa.,
And our jolly fi. fa.
Worshipping verily Trial la law!
Trial la law!
Trial la law!
Worshipping verily Trial la law!

Chorus of Barristers.

Barristers we,
With demurrer and plea,
Singing so merrily, Trial la law!
Bewigged and begowned
We rejoice at the sound
Of the several syllables, "Trial by law!"
Trial la law!
Trial la law!
Singing so merrily Trial la law!

Recitative.

Usher.—Silence in court, and all attention lend! Behold the Judge! In due submission bend.

(*The Judge enters and bows to the Bar. The Bar returns the compliment.*)

Recitative.

Counsel for Plaintiff.—May it please you, my lud! Gentlemen of the Jury!

Aria.

With a sense of deep emotion
I approach this painful case,
For I never had a notion
That a man could be so base.
Or deceive a girl confiding,
Vows, *et cætera*, deriding!

All.—He deceived a girl confiding,
Vows, *et cætera*, deriding!

Counsel.—See my interesting client,
Victim of a heartless wile,
See the traitor all defiant
Wears a supercilious smile:
Sweetly smiled my client on him,
Coyly woo'd and gently won him.

All.—Sweetly smiled the plaintiff on him,
Coyly woo'd and gently won him!

Counsel.—Swiftly fled each honeyed hour
Spent with this unmanly male,
Camberwell became a bower,
Peckham an Arcadian vale;
Breathing concentrated otto!
An existence *à la Watteau!*

All.—Bless us, concentrated otto!
An existence *à la Watteau!*

Counsel.—Picture, then, my client naming
And insisting on the day,
Picture him excuses framing,
Going from her far away.
Doubly criminal to do so
For the maid had bought her trousseau!

All.—Doubly criminal to do so
For the maid had bought her trousseau!

Recitative.

Counsel.—Angelina!

(*Angelina steps into the witness-box.*)

Solo.

Judge.—In the course of my career
As a Judex, sitting here,
Never, never, I declare,
Have I seen a maid so fair!

All.—Ah! Sly dog!

Judge.—See her sinking on her knees
In the Court of Common Pleas—
Place your briefs upon the shelf,
I will marry her myself!

(*He throws himself into her arms.*)

All.—Ah! Sly dog!

Recitative.

Judge.—Come all of you; the breakfast I'll prepare—
Five hundred and eleven, Eaton-square!

Final chorus.

Trial la law! Trial la law!
Singing so merrily, Trial la law!

CURTAIN.

THE LAST HOURS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Centuries have elapsed since the death of RALEIGH's Queen, yet we are still unable correctly to estimate her character. We move through the chill of mighty shadows created by ourselves, and instead of seeking to disperse them, suffer them irresistibly to influence our judgment. Such as she was, however, when death seemed to be preparing to lay his icy hands upon her form, the heart of all England thrilled with anguish. During the 45 years of revolution which cast down forever the power of Catholicism in England, and inaugurated the reign of free inquiry, she had stood at the head of the British monarchy, bubbling to the brim as she was with fierce Celtic blood, and maintaining her position with indomitable courage, yet all the while hardly knowing what she did, since the fangs of the old church still griped her conscience, and regulated much of her conduct and modes of thinking. Her struggles, however, were internal, or known at best to a few intimate friends. In the eyes of the people she had always appeared to be the type and symbol of Protestantism, that is, absolute freedom of belief and speculation, and therefore they hailed her presence among them almost as that of a religious Saviour. Here, then, was a motive more than sufficient to justify the passionate ardor with which men of true English blood, with RALEIGH at their head, clung to the old Queen. They watched her looks, they reckoned with profound perturbation the years she had lived, and the probability that she could not live many more; yet it was only by degrees, with strange aversion and reluctance, that they gave credit to the reports of her failing health, which nevertheless became more frequent and alarming, issuing forth like black midnight from the palace, and falling like the first symptoms of plague upon the bewildered nation. It was at Whitehall that the symptoms of her fatal malady first became visible, upon which, by the advice of her physicians, she removed to the mild air of Richmond. But the conflict going on within her was not so much with disease as with Nemesis. ESSEX may not have deserved the regret she felt, but this did not prevent her feeling it. His enemies were about her—RALEIGH, CECIL, COBHAM and nearly all the members of her Privy Council—who had regarded the Earl as a State criminal, while ELIZABETH regarded him in a different light. They approved what had been done, her reason approved it too; but affection, which dominates in woman to the last, would not, and did not, approve it. What her outward bearing may have been signifies nothing—she could for a while act as others have acted, and did act so as to impose even on the observing—but the torrent of feeling became at length too strong to be stemmed, and ELIZABETH, relinquishing the endeavor, sat in hopeless dejection upon the floor, refusing to be comforted by man or woman, rejecting food and physic alike, and resolving to expiate the offence she believed herself to have committed by voluntary death. MESSALINA lying dejected and deserted, waiting for the executioner in the gardens of Rome, presents a far less touching spectacle than the great English Queen closing her glorious career by suicide, for her abstinence from all that might have preserved her amounts to no less. Around her flitted her courtiers like spectres, with their thoughts half at Richmond, half in Scotland—the honest and earnest enjoining her to take food, and preserve a life on which their own in many cases depended—but she had played out her part, and determined so close it then. When all but insensible she was lifted from the carpet and placed on a bed, where by the clergy present her thoughts were sought to be directed toward another world. Some endeavor to wring from her the name of the person whom she desired to be her successor, and by interpreting what she intimated by dumb show according to their own wishes, obtained the recognition of JAMES STUART. Then the spirit of the great TUDOR departed, and one of her kinsmen, who, as a distinguished writer remarks, had been hovering like a raven about her death bed, effected his escape from the palace, and fled northward with the welcome tidings. Never more, perhaps, in the experience of this country shall the death bed of a Sovereign be contemplated with so much solicitude. Equal affection others may perhaps inspire, but many feared lest with ELIZABETH the light of truth and freedom should be put out, and the nation be forced back, as on the succession of her sister, through torrents of blood, to the hated creed of HILDEBRAND and LEO X.—*Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, by J. A. St. John.*

LESSONS OF ENGLISH CORONATIONS.—The Coronation service, at once the most ancient and the most flexible portion of the Anglican Ritual, reveals the changes of ceremony and doctrine, and at the same time the unity of religious sentiment and faith, which escapes us in the stiffer forms of the ordinary Liturgy. In its general structure it still represents the complex relations of the Church and State of England. In the varying expressions of its details, it exhibits the combination of the opposite elements which have given to the English Church its peculiar characteristics. The personal characters of the sovereigns make themselves felt even in these merely ceremonial functions: the iron nerves of the Conqueror for an instant shaken; the generosity of Cœur de Lion; the martial spirit of EDWARD I.; the extravagance of RICHARD II.; the parsimony of HENRY VII.; the timidity of JAMES I.; the fancifulness of CHARLES I.; the decorous reverence of GEORGE III.; the heartlessness of GEORGE IV. The political and religious movements of the times have likewise stamped their mark on these transitory scenes. The struggles of the Saxon and Norman elements, not yet united, under the Conqueror; the fanatical hatred against the Jews under RICHARD I.; the jealousy of the crown under JOHN, and of the court favorites under EDWARD II.; the claims of the conflicting dynasties under EDWARD IV. and HENRY VII.; the heavings of the Reformation under EDWARD, MARY and ELIZABETH; the prognostications of the Rebellion under CHARLES I.; the enthusiasm of the Restoration under CHARLES II.; the triumph of the Constitution under WILLIAM III.; the economical spirit of the Reform era under WILLIAM IV. can be noted in the successive inaugurations of those sovereigns, even though all other records of their reigns were lost. Yet still the coronations are but as the outward wave of English history. They break over the abbey as they break over the country, without leaving any permanent mark. With the two exceptions of the Stone of Scone and the banners of the Knights of Bath, they have left no trace in the structure of the building, unless where the scaffolding has torn away the features of some honored monument, or the decoration of some ancient column. They belong to the form of the history, and not to its substance.—*Dean Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey.*

A NERVOUS RENCONTRE.—One evening as I was returning toward the tent after a long weary fag, during which I had not pulled trigger, Chincah and one or two of the gang who were with me asked me to shoot a peacock for them that was a screaming in the thicket hard by. I bid them remain perfectly quiet where they were, whilst I followed it up, guided by the cry, and at last I got so near that I could hear the old birds scratching up the ground, and the young ones chirping or rather whistling; but the underwood was so dense that I could not get sight of them, although they must have been within a few paces from me. I clambered down the dry sandy bed of a nullah, and was peering between the trees in the expectation of getting a glimpse of the brood, when, turning stealthily round, a large jummona bush (a kind of willow,) I suddenly came face to face upon an immense tiger, who had evidently been taking his *siesta* under the cool shade of the shelving bank, for when I first caught sight of him he was stretching himself and yawning, as if only just awake. Doubtless it was a mutual surprise, but I was the first to recover my self-possession, for without a moment's hesitation I swung round, and notwithstanding we were barely six feet apart, and my gun (a double eight-gauge, by WESTLEY RICHARDS,) was only loaded with No. 4 shot, I let drive right and left full into his face. Before the smoke cleared away, the tiger, uttering an appalling shriek of rage, sprang clear over my head, and fell with a crash against the opposite bank; while I, without waiting to watch his further movements, gave "leg-bail," and ran in a contrary direction down the nullah.—*The Hunting Grounds of the Old World.*

ON THE TRAMP.—In tramping, as in everything else, experience maketh wise, and the experienced tramp, when on the road, suffers less in person, purse, and wardrobe than his inexperienced brethren. The practised tramp has ingenious methods of fastening on buttons, or repairing a broken brace. He can generally do a bit of extempore tailoring, and can, at a push, wash his own shirt and stockings; and he has got rid of that fallacious notion, as erroneous as it is uncleanly, that it hardens the feet to leave them unwashed, and bathes them at least once a day whenever it is possible to do so. He is great on the subject of shoes, and knows that the best kind for tramping in are a strong pair of lace-ups that have never been cobbled, and which have been sufficiently worn to bring them to the set of the feet. When on the road, the old tramp always keep his boots well greased, and is generally in possession of cheap and cunning recipes for the manufacture of dubbin, which shall at the same time soften the leather and render it impervious to damp. He is weather-wise, and will read the approach of a storm in signs that would altogether escape the notice of a young tramp. He has a beneficial knowledge of what may be called roadcraft, and has a practical acquaintance with the "ins and outs" of many roads. On coming to the commmencement of a long stretch of soft or grass-bordered road, he will, in dry weather, take off his boots, sling them across his shoulders, and walk barefoot; by this means saving his boots and easing and cooling his feet; and if, from being a long time on tramp, his feet become blistered or inflamed, he can doctor them skillfully. The old tramp, too, knows the most advantageous manner of laying out small sums of money. He will not, like the inexperienced, buy two-pennysworth of bread and cheese, or expend his coppers in the purchase of the low-priced but really dear productions of small cook shops. He adopts the more profitable plan of buying his provisions in the rough, and by weight, and as he knows the names and prices of all the "odd bits" in the butchers' shops, he can indulge in the luxury of flesh meat much oftener than an inexperienced man, and can vary the dressing and cooking of his coarse and limited food to a surprising extent.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

CHAMPAGNE FROM PETROLEUM.—It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory that clear golden syrups can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beet-root; that a barrel of peanuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that lard can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that, in fact, there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist can practice upon his fellow-men. All these marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destroy the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Concerning the article of champagne, a writer in the Cincinnati *Journal of Commerce* tells us that it is made from a thousand different substances, even from refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzole a sparkling, bubbling, foaming champagne can be produced, which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden the heart momentarily, but quicken our paces toward the graveyard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agency for generating steam have little dreamed of. Who can say that the Pennsylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the great champagne-producing country of the world?—*British Medical Journal.*

TIGER'S MILK.—My servant "Five Minutes," upon whom the task of getting us up in the morning usually devolved, was well aware that at the period "sahib-log" (masters) are somewhat in the same humor as "bears with sore heads;" for many a boot, candlestick, and empty soda-water bottle had he dodged in his time while attempting to arouse some heavy sleeping "sub" for parade after a heavy night at mess; and, being a wide-awake nigger, he now never exposed himself in the somewhat perilous undertaking without having first provided himself with some emollient and resuscitating mixture calculated to better the human feelings such as well-cooled claret-cup, soda and brandy, or "tiger's milk," which served better than any "soft words," the nigger knew, "to allay wrath." As the latter concoction was considered the most effective, I give the recipe; and if ladies with surly husbands would only try "Five Minutes'" dodge, of administering a dose of "tiger's milk" before they asked for the needful to settle the little account of crinoline, &c., they would find it acted upon the milk of human kindness far better than all the wheedling and soft sawder which husbands (too soon, alas) get accustomed to. Recipe: Beat up the yolk of three eggs well with half a pint of brandy, a wine-glass of sugar, a bit of lemon-peel cut thin, and a dozen cloves and cardamums; add a quart of new milk, mix well, grate in the third of a nutmeg, and serve it in a tankard, of which the bottom should be seen before it is removed from the lips.—*The Hunting Grounds of the Old World.*

SOUTH ITALIAN GOSSIP.

Americans in Naples—Admiral Farragut and the Pope—America and Italy—Sic Transit Vesuvius—American Fete Champetre at Pompeii—The Naples Races—Personal Gossip.

NAPLES, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

Naples has been almost Americanized during the past Winter, and especially during the last few weeks. The season this year has been as different from that of last year as can well be imagined. In the Winter of '67 there were hardly, at any time, over a dozen or twenty Americans in the city at the same time. Rome was just as badly off. Political troubles in Italy had something to do with the falling off of travel. But where were the Americans?—for we know that Europe was, even at that time, overrun with them. In their beloved Paris, of course!—that Elysium of Americans in Europe—Paris is their centre of gravity as we all know. But this year the tide turned toward Italy, and especially toward Naples, Vesuvius being the great sensation of the moment.

FARRAGUT AT NAPLES AND ROME.

Lent has been enlivened and the American *furore* increased by the arrival of Admiral FARRAGUT and his ships. It is very plain from all that has occurred lately that Americans and Italians are beginning to fraternize to an extent hitherto unknown. Naturally, we are enthusiastic about the beauties of the country; and the development of liberal feeling in Italy causes us to regard it with a sympathy which we feel for no other Continental State. On their side, the Italians are eager to show every honor to our Republic; and this desire has been illustrated strikingly in the way in which FARRAGUT has been received. The Admiral and his comrades were made much of in Naples; and the American and Italian navies fraternized through their respective representatives and indulged in all kinds of reciprocal festivities. Naples was eager to do honor to America; and America not behindhand in returning these courteous manifestations. Handsome young Italian officers, of noble family, danced with delicate and high-bred American girls at the reunion given on board ship. Then, there was a State dinner given to the Admiral by the Naples dignitaries. Then the Americans—who are a jolly set all the world over—got up a *fête* in honor of the Admiral at Pompeii. The complaisant Director of the Naples Museum reserved some specially interesting excavations to be made on the same day. Three skeletons were uncovered, I believe, and though skeletons are not connected with festive ideas, still the event gave a strange and exciting interest to the occasion. Then the Admiral went to Rome, and PIO IX. did not disdain to do honor to America in the person of one of its representative men abroad.

VESUVIUS QUIET.

For months past we have had a continued series of excitements in South Italy. First came the "To Rome" movement and its consequences, followed, with admirable promptitude, by the eruption of Vesuvius. And now, after blazing and flaming and sputtering and fizzling, almost without intermission for more than four months, with a small earthquake now and then by way of variety, and having been lionized and made a fiery Mecca of by the whole civilized world, the volcano seems about to return to inglorious obscurity, and to be inclined to make way, in the most accommodating spirit possible, for the attractions of Passion week at Rome. The streams of lava have ceased to flow, and the dull, red glow has almost faded from the cooling masses. The volcano emits only a sluggish white smoke from its top, no longer reddened by the glow of the internal fires. Already volatile and active Americans are on the wing for Rome, to crowd and crush each other at the entrance of St. Peter's, to hear Vespers in the Sistine Chapel, and see the great dome lighted up on Easter week.

THE SPRING RACES.

We have had another grand excitement in Naples, besides the influx of Americans with the coming of the American frigates. The Spring races have occupied public attention and fluttered the hearts of the sporting part of the community, for some days. I grant you, a race in Italy is not what it would be at home or in England, or even in France. Nothing like the brilliant Longchamps, with Louis Napoleon—now, grown stout and grey, and astute—in the front seats; and the ever graceful and well-dressed Eugenie, with the pretty young Prince Imperial, at his side. Then, too, the graceful Parisian excitement about the winner among the throngs of faultlessly attired women and men with bits of red ribbon in their button-holes and waxed moustaches. But still there were quite a number of handsome women handsomely dressed—showy-looking cavaliers mounted on showy-looking horses, which, I am sorry to say, that as a general thing they did not display much skill in managing. A Calabrian millionaire Count came to the races with eight fine horses attached to his drag. He has been steadily increasing the number for the last four years. If he keeps on at this rate, in a few years he will come to Naples with such a train in front of him that when the leading horse reaches the entrance of the race grounds the drag in which the noble owner is seated will only be leaving the courtyard of his palace. Is this putting the tail where the head ought to be? The Italians, if behind us, are learning fast enough all about these things, as is to be expected of a nation so immoderately fond of gambling and lottery dealing, and they are quick to catch up every new wrinkle.

AMERICAN CONSULATE AT NAPLES.

For two years past a fatality seems to have been connected with the position of United States Consul in Naples. Every few months the situation becomes vacant. When Mr. JAY went home, his place was taken by Mr. SWAN, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. SWAN resigned in the course of some three or four months, as the climate did not agree with him. Mr. ALFRED GREEN, of Iowa, who was then in Naples, was selected as Acting Consul, and was afterward confirmed in the situation. He had long been in poor health, and he died very suddenly in December last. He was alone in his office, and fell suddenly in a fainting fit. The fall brought on concussion of the brain. Between this and his original disease he lingered a few days, and then died in the hospital at Naples. He was a most active and efficient official. By his kind manner and upright character he had made himself respected by the American and English residents of Naples. Mr. ROGERS, of the firm of ROGERS & BROTHERS, American bankers at Naples, was selected by the Consul-General at Florence to fill the place temporarily, and is still acting, the vacancy not being yet supplied.

PERSONAL.

Miss FOLEY, the American sculptress, (she began as a cameo-cutter,) has been in Naples and to Capri for a few days. Her health was suffering from constant application, and required change. She has returned to Rome. While in Capri she modeled a head of a Capri girl in clay. It is striking and spirited. She had a commission for it as soon as she retnrned to Rome.

Lord HOUGHTON, (R. MONCKTON MILNES, the poet,) whose last literary venture, the life of KEETS, from original documents, has been so well received, is also in Rome, and it is likely that he will visit Naples and Capri later in the season. I was much pleased at seeing some lines of his which I had previously admired in the album of an American gentleman, published in a little English sheet which has its headquarters at Florence. The owner of the album got off "a good one" on the editor of the aforesaid journal, who is quite an artless person, and who requested the irrepressible New-Yorker to give him some American literary items for his paper. The American was wicked enough to make up a lot of things, which were solemnly committed to print by the unsuspecting editor. You shake your head in diapproval? But really ought he not to have known better than to let anybody tell his readers that "Mrs. ELIZABETH R. STODDARD, the celebrated American poetess," had just completed an Italian poem to be called "Cabello Bianca," (!) which was shortly to be published simultaneously in New-York and London?

HOWARD GLYNDON.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Austria and Rome—Reaction Against the Temporal Power—Royal Superstition—The Holidays—The Schleswig Question—American Financial Measures—Scientific Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, April 13.

The week before Easter is known in Germany as the "still week." It has been especially still this year, and the newspapers do not know how to fill their columns without resorting to political trash. More important even than the schemes originated in the rather vaguely-known countries near the mouths of the Danube, in order to give the sick man the *coup de grâce*, are the plots and counterplots contrived by the Pope and the friends of progress and liberty in Austria. The issue of this contest is of the greatest interest: for as soon as the Austrian Government has made up its mind to discard and reject the assistance rendered to despotism by the Roman Church, the most troublesome impediment of progress in all Germany—nay, in almost all Europe—will be removed. When the Emperor JOSEPH II. commenced his fight against the same evil the ground had not been sufficiently prepared. He was conquered by the stupidity of his own people, for whose welfare he worked. This stupidity had been fostered by his predecessors who had worked to foster it in the most energetic and successful manner. The education of the children had been placed by them exclusively into the hands of the Roman clergy, and thus the minds of all men were made to adopt their clerical views of events. The Press was rendered utterly impotent, as it was under the especial control of the Roman clergy that tolerated only such publications as served their purposes. Since JOSEPH II. the powers of the Roman Church have been very much shaken by the great French revolution and its consequences. The Chinese wall which had been erected around the Austrian intellect was breached here and there, and the great truth which had worked wonders in North Europe was scattered among the benighted people of Austria. The Government which found in the Roman religion the most powerful ally of its despotism did all it could to restore the old state of things; but its might was already undermined. The revolution of 1848 gave it a heavy blow, and the last war against Prussia convinced it that Government could not be carried on any longer on a despotic basis.

Constitutional life, however, is absolutely incompatible with the doctrines of the Roman Church. FRANCIS JOSEPH must break either with Rome or with Constitutionalism. It is perhaps a blessing for the world that the present Pope is so obstinate, or, if you prefer, so firm; for if he were more accommodating, and yielded to the pressure of the spirit of the age, the contest might be deprived of its deadly character. PIUS IX., as a Pope, is wholly in the right, for the Roman Catholic religion is a system from which no stone can be removed without endangering the whole structure. The questions now pending in Austria are questions of life and death for the Papal power in Austria. If education and the control of the Press are taken out of the hands of the Roman clergy, the eyes of the people will comparatively soon be opened to the deceptions once practiced upon them.

The Austrian Government is not alone in its endeavors in this direction. The same movement against the tyranny of the Church is in progress in Italy, and we hear that this similarity of purpose has created a most friendly feeling not only between the people of Austria and Italy, but also between their Governments. The spirit that overpowered JOSEPH II. still lives, and the Roman clergy do all they can to rouse it to open rebellion, but the spirit of the age has now overgrown its antagonist.

It is by no means the intention of the European agitators to exterminate religion or religious feeling in the people, but their end is to bring about a state of affairs such as prevails in America, where the Government does not even think of meddling with the religion of its citizens, and protects the liberty of men of every persuasion as long as they do not try to infringe, by virtue of this persuasion, on the religious liberty of their fellow-citizens. Many clergymen in Austria preach open rebellion, and some of them have been punished by the law, though always under the protest of the ecclesiastical authorities. One priest in Roveredo prayed in the pulpit "for the poor misdirected Emperor, who would certainly be soon excommunicated."

ROYAL SUPERSTITION.

The Austrian Court is at present in Ofen, the old Hungarian capital, where the Empress hopes to be delivered of a prince, who would be a Hungarian by birth. The devout Ex-Queen of Naples came to visit the Empress and brought her a most wonderful guarantee for the fulfillment of her great desire, in the shape of a waxen doll, in whose head are placed three splinters of the bones of some saint. The good old Pope had blessed the most holy relic, in order that it might bring about the birth of a little Hungarian prince. Such innocence is quite touching. Should the Empress have a boy, of course she would have got it by virtue of the relic, and if she were to get a girl the priests would certainly find a good excuse for the accident, and say that it was a punishment for the wickedness of the father, who permits his Ministers to "carry on" in such a sacrilegious way. An interest in relics is very natural, and everybody feels it who has kept a lock of the hair of his lady-love, or who looks with reverence upon the uniform worn by a great man. Antiquarians put this interest to good use, and make money by it, and, as genuine relics are not always to be had, they sell counterfeit relics. I wonder how many people in America would be able to find relics of their grandfathers. Many priests manage to find the bodies of people who died several thousand years ago; sometimes in fact more bodies are found than the men owned when alive, for we know of two complete skeletons of St. Denis, one at St. Denis, near Paris, and one at St. Emmeran. Beside there are two spare heads to be seen respectively in Prague and in Bamberg, and a fifth head in Munich.

THE HOLIDAYS.

"Green" Thursday, "Still" Friday and two days of Easter, are kept as holidays here. Ascension Day and two days at Whitsuntide are also observed, as are also Christmas and New Year's Day. The holidays of the Catholic Church are more numerous, but they are still surpassed by those of the Russian Greek Church. According to the Moscow almanac, the Russians have 28 great holidays, 11 middling, 58 minor, 70 saints' days—altogether, 167. To these must be added 52 Sundays, 8 birthdays of high personages; Coronation Day and Ascension Day, 2; New Year's Day, 1; in all 230 holidays, of which, however, some may fall on a Sunday. There remain, therefore, only from 136 to 146 work days. The number of holidays has been increased by ten since 1867.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

As the newspapers are in despair for lack of news, they amuse themselves by reviving the everlasting Schleswig question. It is now stated that three months ago the Danish Government requested the good services of the English and French diplomacy to bring about a final solution of the question. But England and France did not feel inclined to grant the request, and advised an application to Austria, which Empire, as the signer of the Treaty of Prague and its fifth article, was the most proper party to take steps in the matter. Denmark on its part, however, did not feel inclined to ask officially for Austrian interference, and the Danish Minister in Vienna, Mr. VON FALBE, received instructions to treat in a confidential manner with Baron VON BEUST. At the same time the Danish Premier, Count FRIJS-FRIJSENBORG, sent a circular to the Courts of London, Paris, Vienna and Petersburg, embodying a statement in relation to the progress of negotiations with Prussia. These steps remained without any consequences, and the negotiation in Berlin jogged on in the usual way, but was not broken off.

The settlement of the question is, of course, of great importance to Denmark, and the fierce Danes would like to set the world on fire; but, fortunately, Denmark is of no great importance itself, and nobody wants to burn his fingers by touching red-hot BISMARCK. What now gives a new interest to this tedious affair is the journey of the Danish Secretary of War, Gen. RAASLOEFF, to Paris, at a time when the Danish Reichstag is in session, and very important questions are pending. Of course, this journey must mean something. The national Danish party in Copenhagen, however, think it forebodes nothing good for them, as the General is considered very conservative, and inclined to arrange the Schleswig affair more to the advantage of the Germans than of the Danes. All I know personally is that Gen. RAASLOEFF, who is well known and very much liked in Washington, is a very reasonable man and a good patriot; and if he has a mission in reference to the settlement of the Schleswig question, we may be sure he will do what is best for Denmark, without flattering the illusions of enthusiasts in Copenhagen.

GERMAN UNITY.

I learn that the Thuringian States, which include Saxe-Weimar, Meininger and Coburg-Gotha, will very soon enter into negotiations with Prussia for a treaty of accession. The reason for such a treaty is the enormous expense incurred by keeping up a separate administration. When Prussia took it upon herself to take care of the interest and security of Germany all was well; but now when these little States have to participate in the expenses, they cannot at the same time keep up their old state, and retrenchment must be effected. It is indeed ridiculous that States which have between one and three hundred thousand inhabitants should have a government machinery, with diplomatic agents, &c., in imitation of great Kingdoms. The independence of these petty princes is nothing but a mockery now; and to keep up the illusion at such a sacrifice would be very unreasonable indeed.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, a great potentate, having the command over about 830,000 subjects, of whom 260,000 only live north of the River Main, and belong to the North German Confederation, is the chief adversary to the union of the German South States with the North German Confederation. In his dominions the carrying out of the military convention with Prussia finds great difficulties, caused by the bad will of the Grand Duke and his adherents. His heir-apparent, LUDWIG, is not of the same mind as his father, and was so much annoyed by all the difficulties created on purpose, that he resigned the command of the Hessian army. If more favorable chances do not occur, Germany will probably have to wait until the Grand Duke dies before Baden can put into effect its desire of joining the North German Confederation.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN MEASURES.

The reduction of some taxes in the United States has produced upon the manufacturers here a very dejecting impression, as the reduction is in many cases equal to a prohibition. America was the best market for a great many articles manufactured in Germany; but now people cease to prepare them for export, as it would not pay. The number of workmen has been reduced everywhere, and capitalists prefer to invest their money in bonds. People who do not understand the reason for such action admire the abundance of money in Prussia, and draw from this state of affairs erroneous conclusions; yet it is only a token of the stagnation of business in the manufacturing branches. The misery of the poor workmen is very great; it is caused by the perpetual fear of war and also by the prohibition taxes in the United States.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The North Pole expedition of Dr. PETERSON will start from Bergen in about four weeks. Dr. PETERSON had received news from Zanzibar to Feb. 10. Mr. RICHARD BRENNER, who traveled in the country of the Gallas, and is to bring thence very interesting information, will return to Europe in this month. He writes that there can be no doubt about the death of Baron V. D. DECKEN, and says that THEOD. KINZELBAUGH, who was also sent to East Africa, died in Tonali City, Tiblady, at the end of January. The Austrian expedition to East Asia will be commanded by Vice-Admiral PETZ. The frigates *Donan* and *Friedrich* will sail at the end of June. Eight commercial reporters, five Austrians and three Hungarians, will accompany the expedition, toward defraying the expenses of which the Hungarians have subscribed 13,000 gilders.

FRANCE.

A British Charity Ball—Spiritualism—Theatrical Intelligence—A Parisian Slander Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 17, 1868.

The ball for the benefit of the "Société de Bienfaisance Anglaise," took place last night at the Grand Hotel and was a very brilliant affair. There were about five hundred persons present, a large portion of whom were Americans. As the price of the tickets was high, the company might be considered, in fashionable parlance, "select," and there was a great display of showy costumes and diamonds. Lord LYONS, and, in compliment to him, most of the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, were present. Dancing was kept up to an advanced hour this morning.

SPIRITUALISM.

A curious affair has just taken place at Marseilles in connection with the spiritual *seances* of the brothers BOUVALLET, rivals of the DAVENPORTS. It seems that the brothers are in the habit of drawing profiles of celebrated persons on a black-board at the request of their audiences, and it is claimed that in every instance these portraits are faithful. The other evening one of the persons present asked for the likeness of the Pope and also for that of the King of Prussia. When they were produced they were received with a storm of hisses by the spectators. Then came the portraits of JULES FAVRE, GARIBALDI, and VICTOR HUGO. They elicited salvos of applause, as cordial as the other demonstrations were violently hostile. A circumstance so significant could not escape the attention of the authorities. The same evening a *Commissaire* of police called upon the brothers and ordered them to desist from giving portraits of a political character, those of the Emperor and Empress being specifically included.

THE THEATRES.

Mlle. MARGUERITE THUILLIER, the actress whose purpose of retiring into a convent was announced several months ago, has, it appears, abandoned her devout intentions, if, indeed, she ever seriously entertained them, and has written to the *Figaro* to state that she will soon make her *rentrée* on the boards, in a new piece by Mme. GEORGE SAND, in which she is to play the principal part. Mlle. THUILLIER is a favorite *protégé* of the distinguished authoress, and is in the habit of spending her leisure time with her at Nohant. Independent of her artistic talents, which are considerable, Mlle. THUILLIER is a very interesting person, and her social acquirements rendered the report of her intended retirement from the world all the more unintelligible to her admirers. The statement now made, under her own signature, puts an end to any further speculations on the subject.

M. MARK FOURNIER has retired from the management of the Porte St. Martin. He is succeeded by M. ERNEST BER, formerly director of the Pre Catalan, and who will have for partner M. LEROY, who has been successively stage manager at the opera, the Theatre Francais and the Opera Comique. One of the journals relates the following amusing facts regarding the new director-in-chief. It seems that M. BER once before managed the Porte St. Martin. He had a partner with whom he quarreled. The parties were sent for arbitration before a referee, and M. BER was ordered to quit the Porte St. Martin, and not to reappear there again. The same evening he went to the theatre as if nothing had occurred. He presented himself at the entrance, but the check-taker refused to allow him to pass, exhibiting an order to that effect from his late partner. There was quite a scene, M. BER storming and abusing the poor check-taker who, however, remained firm. The next day the tribunal to which M. BER appealed rendered a different judgment. He was replaced in the direction, and his partner in turn expelled from the house. The same evening he went to the theatre, and was received just as M. BER had been welcomed the previous night. The quarrels of the two managers furnished for several evenings quite a fund of amusement for the audience. It is to be hoped that M. BER will have better luck this time with his new partner.

SLANDER AGAINST MME. FEYDEAU.

A short time ago Mme. FEYDEAU, the wife of the well-known novelist, went, accompanied by her sister-in-law, to the "Magazins du Bon Marché." She asked to see some lace and chose some flounces of the value of about 600 francs. At the same time she left at the establishment an expensive handkerchief to have it embroidered with her initials.

A few days later M. BOUCICAUT, the proprietor of the "Magazins" in question presented himself, with the head of his lace department, at the residence of Mme. FEYDEAU, and having satisfied himself of the absence of her husband, demanded explanations regarding a certain lace berthe, worth 1,500 francs, which had unaccountably disappeared. Mme. FEYDEAU replied that the berthe which formed part of the set with the flounces which she had been looking at was not shown to her at the time of her visit, and that she had been informed it had been sent to Belgium to be repaired.

The handkerchief left by Mme. FEYDEAU to be marked with her initials was also claimed by a shopkeeper in the Rue de la Paix, from whom it had been stolen. Mme. FEYDEAU explained that she had purchased it from a third party, whose name she gave.

These explanations would probably have put an end to the affair but for the interference of M. FEYDEAU, the husband, who demanded a written apology. His persistence gave a new turn to it, and it was placed in the hands of a lawyer. Two letters were written, in which full justice was done to the character of Mme. FEYDEAU.

The matter, however, was not destined to rest there. A couple of lines published in the *Epoque* brought before the First Chamber of the Tribunal du Correctionel, the day before yesterday, not only the directors of that journal, but the proprietors of the "Magazins du Bon Marché." The case is still before the Tribunal. All that Mme. FEYDEAU and her husband demand in the way of damages is the insertion of the judgment when it is rendered in fifteen of the principal journals of Paris.

LOUISIANA.

Business Stagnation—Political Matters—The Commerce of the West—The Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 25, 1868.

Winter—such as it is, where there is no snow or ice—has struggled to prolong its reign, but it has been successfully impeached, and its term is ended. The sun has resumed his sway, and it will be undisputed and indisputable for many months to come. Strangers, sated with the amusements or satisfied with the enterprises of the city, weak-chested invalids, who have avoided your arctic cold, and entertain a salutary dread of our Southern fevers, are all preparing to emigrate. Business houses and hotels are reducing their forces, landladies hang out their enticing signs of lodgings at reduced rates, and every preparation is being made to run a Summer schedule at the lowest possible expense. Every one here covers up the embers of his business, hoping to keep it alive until the next season. It is strange that with such a trade *siesta* no statesman of the South has ever endeavored to remove the restrictions upon Tropical commerce, and secure to New-Orleans a current commerce for the whole year. The necessities of the manufacturing and shipping interests, with the wants of the northwest for a provision market, will, no doubt, stimulate a national interest in this question that must soon open a free or, at least, a reciprocal trade with the South Seas. New-Orleans will then be enabled to carry on an annual business; she will deal with the Northwest eight months of the year, and with the Tropics the other four. She will have no more such trade *siestas* as now interrupt and suspend her commercial activity.

POLITICAL BUSINESS.

Here, as elsewhere, we have a large class whose sole business is office. The art to get or to hold a salary, to operate for a rise or fall in party stock, constitutes the sole thought of this class. They do not regard the welfare of the people further than it may effect their votes. This interest has held a grand fair within the past week, at which were exhibited the claims of this or that party, and at which was awarded the prize of numerous State and city officers. Each party charges the other with the most infamous frauds, and certainly there has been no such temptation to fraud placed before the incorruptible integrity of the American politician.

The smoke of the conflict is clearing off. The Constitution has been adopted, the Radical State ticket elected. The city has given its principal offices to the Conservatives. The legislative majority is claimed by both parties. We may apprehend, however, Congressional intervention, and the seizure of the legislative and municipal power by the Radical Party.

THE COMMERCE OF THE WEST

excites increased interest here and elsewhere. The lake and railroad interests begin to see that the Mississippi will hereafter command the grain and grocery trade, and are beginning to devise means by which it shall be counteracted. Prominent among these means are, of course, the increase of railroad facilities and reduced freights. There is a striking resemblance between the measures of monopolies and monarchies. So long as a railroad or other corporation has undoubted control of a business its officers are often arrogant, insolent and careless. When either of these institutions are threatened with competition or responsibility, they become profuse in their professions of regret or retribution. The dread of our great outlet has certainly given the Northwest a reduced tariff of freights, and now it is proposed to improve the outlets by lake and canal by expending some $20,000,000 in removing obstructions. A citizen of Milwaukee has written a series of letters on this subject, republished by order of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He urges the completion of these enlargements, but adds that most of the works referred to as necessary to lessen the cost of transportation between the west and east must be constructed in Canadian territory, and thinks the advantage to the Canadians as great as to the people of the United States. This may be; but as it will require "a reciprocity treaty on a broad and enlarged basis," as well as the appropriation of a large sum, the Mississippi seems to have a natural advantage which it will no doubt hold, at least as to the tropical trade of the Northwest.

OUR CROPS.

You are chiefly interested in the sugar production of Louisiana. Last year the estimate crop was about forty-one thousand hogsheads, or about one for every ten produced before the war. This year the prospects are a good deal better, as there is a greater breadth planted. This nation exports more than $50,000,000 in specie to supply itself with sugar, all of which might be as well left at home. Gen. BANKS prefers, however, to surrender our sugar lands to the alligators, in order to attract the inhabitants to the best government. It is not written that the persecutions with which PHARAOH visited the Hebrews, or with which God visited PHARAOH, created a spirit of affectionate obedience in either. The British Government has followed the same method with rebellious Ireland, with precisely the same effect. It is a policy as old and only a little less mild than that of the Assyrians who slew and made captive the conquered people and razed their cities with the plain. In the meantime we give a bounty of more than fifty millions in specie in slave-grown sugars, and discriminate against free grown sugar produced by Republican freedmen. Such is party consistency.

W. M. B.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Archbishop MANNING, who is staying at Manchester, writes to one of the local papers, the *Examiner*, as follows: "In your number of to-day a statement is made, on the authority of a Florence dispatch of the 10th instant, that the Pope has directed his thanks to be conveyed, through me, to Mr. GLADSTONE, for his attitude on the subject of the Irish Church. I request you to publish this prompt contradiction of a statement as false as it is mischievous. It has not so much as a particle of truth or a shadow of foundation. In calmer times I should have let the paragraph die of itself; but at this moment, when all efforts are being made to obscure the justest of causes by the falsest imputations, I have thought it to be my duty to correct a misstatement, to which I feel assured you have given publicity without any sinister intention."

A Constantinople journal announces a circumcision on a grand scale as about to take place at Kanelili. The son of MUSTAPHA FAZIL PASHA is about to undergo the initiatory rite of his religion, and 500 boys—the children of parents in reduced circumstances—are to be treated to it at his Highness's expense. It is computed that the ceremony will last five days, the surgeons being unable to finish off neatly more than 100 patients a day; and that it will cost upwards of £5,000. Presents are to be made to the parents of the circumcised, and the whole party is to be lodged and fed until their wounds are healed.

A novelty has just been taken up by itinerant vendors in the streets of Paris, namely, that of straw hats, at four sous apiece. They are said to have been imported by a merchant of Milan, who sells them at from 70f. the thousand.

The Archbishop of Algiers has just published his "shortest way" with starving Mahometans. In a pastoral letter on the famine, dated April 6, he says that the only remedy for the woes of the Arab population is to endeavor to convert them to Catholicism, and, failing that, to drive them out into the desert, and leave them with their Koran, cut off from the civilized world.

The Baroness BRUNOW, wife of the Prussian Ambassador in London, is suffering from severe illness.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the leader of Brahmaism, has been preaching to large audiences in Benares and other places.

Some of the Paris journals announce the approaching marriage of Prince ACHILLE MURAT with the Princess SALOME, of Mingrelia, sister of the ruler of that State.

A London linendraper who has lately taken a business in a leading thoroughfare has issued a circular to the customers of his late employer, in which, after stating the principles on which he means to conduct his business, he directs their attention to a copy of his *carte de visite*, which is affixed to the manifesto, so that there may be no question as to his identity with the humble individual who gave them so much satisfaction at Blank and Co.'s.

The infant son of His Excellency Maréchal CANROBERT, G. C. B., was baptized, by order of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, at the chapel of the Palais de Tuileries, on Easter Sunday, immediately after High Mass. Their Majesties, who were the two sponsors, were present during the ceremony, which is the first of this nature they have ever attended in person.

A French party recently started from Marseilles *en route* for the East. Among the party were Vicomtesse ROUGE, Comtesse LAREBOURS, Countesse DE GUEBRIANT and Vicomtesse DE LA PANOUZE. These ladies are reported to have endured the fatigues of the journey with "heroic courage," and reached Jerusalem in time for the feast of the Holy Week. They were received by the Princess DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, who resides at Jerusalem for the purpose of superintending the erection of a chapel for the special use of the French visitors.

A sad event occurred during the sitting of the French Council of State on April 16. Count EUGENE DUBOIS had spoken on the subject under deliberation, not only with his accustomed eloquence, but by the humorous turn he had given to his concluding phrases had excited the hilarity of the assembly. He had resumed his seat, when he suddenly put his hand to his throat, and uttered the syllables "LESTIBOU—;" before finishing the articulation of his colleague M. LESTIBOUDOIS' name, he fell back and expired. The Count was a man of florid complexion and full habit, but of indefatigable activity.

We read in the *Nord*: "The health of the Empress CHARLOTTE continues to improve in a manner that promises the best results for the future. But for certain fits of gloominess, which become less frequent from day to day, the Princess no longer feels the cruel affection from which she has suffered. Sleep and appetite have returned, and with them the taste for study. The Princess spends nearly the whole of the day in her room, and, except the royal family, receives no one."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns from Paris that the Emperor NAPOLEON is suffering, like many of his subjects, from a slight attack of influenza, produced by a few Summer days, which have been succeeded by frost and cold winds.

The *Press* of Vienna says: The final examination of JULIE EBERGENYI, accused of poisoning the wife of her lover, has been closed. She persists in her system of absolute denial. The documents have been sent to the President of the Court which is to try her.

A Mr. COLLINS and his wife have made the overland journey from Bankok to Moulmein in 45 days. The distance traveled was 650 miles. Mr. COLLINS says the journey ought to be accomplished in from 15 to 18 days.

One of the most skillful jewelers in Paris has received the orders of a sovereign to manufacture a beautiful *bijou*, to be an exact imitation of the famous "Queen's necklace," such as ALEXANDRE DUMAS described in his celebrated romance.

Four young women are preparing for the practice of medicine at Zurich, in Switzerland. Three of them are English and one a Swiss.

A correspondent writing from Mandalay, describes the ceremony of "boring the ears" of the daughters of the King of Burmah, which took place there lately. The whole of the royal party were bedecked with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and pearls. His Majesty and two of the principal Queens were scarcely able to walk from the weight of the ornaments on their robes. The King and the Queens were supported on either side by maids of honor of rare Burmese beauty. The orchestra was filled by some of the dancing girls, who performed on sackbuts, drums, harps, &c. It is estimated that the whole affair will cost upwards of ten lacs of rupees. The gates of the palace were thrown open to all—men, women and children—and theatrical performances went on day and night.

The *Frankfort Journal* publishes a letter from Wiesbaden, which says: "The company to which the gaming-tables belong has finally concluded a convention with the Commissioner of Prussia, M. VOHLERS. Play will continue until the close of 1872. The bank will apply yearly 200,000 florins (2fr. 15c.) to redeems its shares, and the remainder of its profits, up to a million, at the rate of 200,000 thalers (each 3fr. 75c.) per annum is to be assigned to the towns of Wiesbaden and Ems as a mineral water fund. The shareholders will meantime continue to receive an annual dividend of from 25fl. to 30fl."

The *Opinion Nationale* quotes the following from the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. in support of its theory of peace:—"Feeble Governments alone look to external complications as a diversion for internal embarrassment." The *Liberté*, in sustainment of its war theory, replies by the following extract:—"Never, among free nations, has a Government been able to suppress internal liberty for a long period without acquiring glory abroad." The *Liberté* summons the *Opinion* to reply yes or no whether France has internal liberty.

The Court dismissed the charge of defamation brought against M. DE KERVEGUEN by a number of Paris journals on the ground that those journals authorized him to publish the incriminating documents.

At Florence a caricature is now much in vogue representing Europe, in the person of an old woman, with her eyes bandaged, dancing the *cancan* on a spot spread over with eggs, marked with various questions, such as the Eastern, that of Abyssinia, or the Rhine, of Schleswig, &c. A Frenchman, an Austrian and a Prussian, with others, look on and exclaim: "*Sta a veder (?) se questa vecchia finirà senza far la frittata.*" (Let us see whether the old one will finish without making an omelette!)

The Moscow papers announce the death of one of the bravest soldiers and most talented administrators of our time, Prince PETER DMITRIEVITCH GORTCHAKOFF, the lineal descendant of SVIATOPOLK, the son of WLADIMIR, sixth Sovereign of Russia. The Prince was born at Moscow in 1789; his father was a noted satirical and operatic composer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1868.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year....$2
Five copies....$8
Ten copies....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The existing Cabinet crisis monopolizes public attention in England. It is thought the present Cabinet will not resign or dissolve Parliament until the new constituencies can be appealed to in regard to the vexed questions.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday Mr. STANBERY continued his argument (printed heretofore) for the defence. He contended that the prosecution had failed entirely to make a case against the President, and expressed confidence in obtaining an acquittal. Mr. STANBERY's strength failed him before concluding, and a clerk in his office read a considerable portion of the argument. Mr. STANBERY himself, however, read the concluding portion, after which the Court adjourned.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday, after the Impeachment proceedings were concluded, took up the Naval Appropriation bill. The House amendments were nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference appointed. The Senate then adjourned.

A resolution was adopted in the House calling upon Gen. GRANT for a report of the number of votes cast at the recent election in Arkansas. The members then went to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial. On their return Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, rose to a personal explanation. In a lengthy speech he proceeded to explain that some time since he wished to introduce a bill in the interest of his constituents, and that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, had objected to it. He then explained the matter to Mr. WASHBURNE, and again offered his bill, and Mr. WASHBURNE again objected. Thereupon Mr. DONNELLY wrote to one of his constituents stating the facts. This letter was published, and called forth an answer from Mr. WASHBURNE wherein he denounced Mr. DONNELLY as an "office beggar," and as one who favored every corrupt scheme proposed in Congress. Mr. DONNELLY then proceeded to abuse Mr. WASHBURNE in the most approved Congressional manner, using language so unparliamentary that the Speaker was forced to call him to order several times. He at last informed him that his remarks were not honorable to the House, and he would not suffer them to go on record without his protest, whereupon Mr. DONNELLY apologized. Mr. WASHBURNE got the floor, and in a few words reasserted all the charges against Mr. DONNELLY which he had made in his letter. He was called to order, and Mr. WINDOM gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a resolution of censure. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Proceedings in the case of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, on trial at Albany for the murder of Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOCK, were continued yesterday. Mr. PARKER closed his argument for the prosecution, and Mr. SEDGWICK occupied the remainder of the session in arguing in behalf of the prisoner. The summing up will be concluded on Monday.

The Annual State Charity Bill was reported to the Assembly yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means, and after the appropriation had been reduced from $350,000 to $250,000, the bill passed.

A wolf hunt took place near Sandusky City, Ohio, recently. One large gray wolf was killed and four cubs captured. Four other wolves escaped.

The Arcade Underground Railroad Bill was lost in the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 14 to 15.

A young man fell from a Fulton ferry-boat yesterday morning and narrowly escaped drowning. He was carried by the current to Pier No. 12, (some eight piers lower than the ferry slip,) on the East River, and there rescued by a boatman.

A man, while engaged in trimming a tree in Philadelphia on Wednesday, was taken in a fit and fell. When about ten feet from the sidewalk his feet caught in some of the limbs of the tree, and he was suspended head downward for several minutes before assistance could be rendered.

FRED. DOUGLASS has decided to remain in Rochester.

Miss HARRIET LIVERMORE, who died in Philadelphia recently, was a daughter of Judge LIVERMORE, of New-Hampshire, and became a public speaker about forty years ago, frequently occupying the pulpit of the Baptist Society in Portsmouth. Being handsome in person, graceful in manner and impressive in style and gesture, she attracted many hearers and produced more than a mere local excitement. She was the author of several books on the Holy Land, which she visited several times and where she hoped to end her days.

The Westfield *Republican*, of the 29th ult., says: That Westfield has been visited by a series of shocks of an earthquake during the past two weeks, seems to be generally conceded by those who have given the subject attention. The shaking of houses has been noticed in almost every part of the village, though more violent in some localities than in others. It has been attended by a low, rumbling sound, and the vibrating motion given to buildings and the tremble of furniture, leaves little doubt of the nature of this peculiar manifestation. Its convulsive character and rocking of some of the largest and most substantial structures correspond to what we know of earthquakes in other localities.

It is denied that Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, has been cured. He is improved in his health, but is by no means cured.

A Republican State Convention is to be held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 10th of June next, to take action on the Chicago nominations, and prepare for the Presidential canvass.

A census of Detroit has just been completed by the City Police. The population is 66,358, being an increase of 13,188 since 1864.

The German residents of Boston have made extensive preparations to entertain the delegates to the biennial convention of Turner Societies, which is to assemble in that city this week.

The people of South Danvers, Mass., on Thursday voted, 379 yeas to 246 nays, to change the name of their town to Peabody.

The Commissioners have appointed May 27 for the formal inauguration of Miss HOSMER's bronze statue of Col. BENTON, in Lafayette Park, St. Louis.

The hull of the propellor *Gov. Cushman*, which was blown up at Buffalo on Friday morning, was insured for $30,000. Of this amount $5,000 was in the Home, of New-Haven, and $5,000 in the Etna. The grain was insured for $41,000, as follows: $10,000 in the Western, of Buffalo; $10,000 in the Security Agency, and $21,000 in the Home, of New-York.

Hon. ISAAC TELLER, of Matteawan, Dutchess County, who was a member of the Thirty-third Congress, died suddenly of heart disease on the 30th ult. He had some men at work in a field on that day, and rode over to see how they were getting on. After looking at them awhile he seemed to the men to fall asleep, and the horse becoming wearied with standing commenced walking about the field, Mr. TELLER wavering on his seat with the motion. This continued for about an hour, when the men going up to the carriage, found Mr. TELLER dead.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* thinks that there will be twenty votes for the acquittal of President JOHNSON—one more than the requisite number.

CARSWELL, who is in jail in Rome, Oneida County, on the charge of outraging and murdering a little girl, still protests his innocence. The Grand Jury meets in Utica on the 8th of June, and the case will be pressed for trial as soon as an indictment shall be found.

Gen. CANBY has ordered that elections be held in South Carolina on the 2d and 3d days of June next for such county and municipal officers as by the new Constitution are elective. The county officers are a Judge of Probate, a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a Sheriff, a Coroner, three County Commissioners, and a School Commissioner.

The ceremony of installing the officers of Hierosolyma Rose Croix Chapter was performed at Irving Hall last evening. An address was delivered by HARRY J. SEYMOUR, 33, Thier III. G. M., after which, the audience were entertained by some excellent piano and vocal music.

The divorce suit of SARAH C. BOUTON *vs.* CHARLES BOUTON, which has been pending in the Supreme Court for the last three years, has been finally terminated by a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. BOUTON against her husband, the suit having been tried before a referee.

A New-Jersey manufacturer called upon a broker in Wall-street yesterday, where he transacted some business. He left the office, and shortly after turned into William-street. During this interval, his pocket, containing a large sum of money had been quietly turned inside out by an expert who had disappeared as quietly with the contents.

The post-office employes have formed themselves into a mutual benevolent association, in which the members guarantee to subscribe, in the event of the death of a member, the sum of $2 each toward a fund for the benefit of wife or other relatives.

Purser BURNS, of the steamship *Fulton*, is entitled to thanks for courtesies.

The Ministerial Crisis in England—The Tory Policy.

The circumstances of the political situation in England are so exceptional that precedents avail but little as data on which to form an estimate of the probable course of events. Under ordinary circumstances, the resignation of the Disraeli Cabinet would be the inevitable result of a majority of sixty-five affirming a principle which they cannot possibly carry out. But as no practical steps toward the disestablishment of the Irish Church can be taken until after the new constituencies have been consulted, and the electoral reforms for Ireland and Scotland passed, it seems quite possible that Mr. DISRAELI may be allowed to retain office until the assembling of the new House of Commons. There is nothing in his financial propositions, now that the Abyssinian war has been brought to a close, that challenges the serious opposition of the Liberals. Foreign affairs are pretty safe under Lord STANLEY's administration, and the united Liberal majority are quite competent to mould the Scotch and Irish Electoral Reform bills as they may feel inclined. They have no reason for wishing to take office at the present moment—they can look forward with perfect confidence to an appeal to the new constituent body, whenever it may come. If Mr. DISRAELI does not voluntarily resign, they will scarcely go to the extreme length of passing a vote of "want of confidence." In the meantime, little will probably be done beyond carrying through the necessary business of the session, and preparing for the great electoral contest.

The Tories, one and all, seem inclined to fight their losing battle with the utmost desperation. The party is thoroughly identified with the interests of the Established Church of England, and the members of that church, unwisely as it seems to us, refuse to see any distinction between the English and Irish establishments, and persist in regarding the latter as an outwork of the former which cannot be abandoned without imminent danger to the entire position. The speech of Mr. HARDY, a Member of the Cabinet and the representative of the University of Oxford, and the uproarious cheers with which it was greeted, are sufficient evidence on this point. The course they are taking is certainly ill-advised. They may succeed in imparting an immense amount of bitter religious feeling into the discussion, and they may create delays, and throw obstacles in the way of the destruction of the alien Church in Ireland. But they cannot hope to prevent it in the end, and they only unnecessarily endanger the existence of the English Church by thus linking its fortunes with those of the Irish. The English Church has a deep hold on the affections of a great mass of the people, and judicious reforms would bring still larger numbers within its pale. But in the Irish Church no reform is possible. Whatever modifications might be introduced, it would still be regarded by four-fifths of the Irish people as a hateful badge of subjection. The longer the Tories prolong their defence of the Irish Church, the greater danger they needlessly entail upon that of England. It is possible that before the assembling of the new Parliament they may learn to adopt a wiser policy, but for the present "no surrender" seems to be their cry.

The Louisiana Election.

The common impression that Louisiana is irretrievably consigned to negro supremacy, is not confirmed by the comments of the New-Orleans *Picayune* on the result of the election. Admitting that "the Constitution could not have been defeated by any effort," that journal dwells upon the mischief resulting from the general apathy of the white citizens:

"The result shows that this apathy has had a deleterious influence. It is now evident that it was not impossible, by unanimous party voting—polling every vote that was admissible—to have secured a Conservative check in the Legislature on the excesses of the administration we have so much reason to dread. If all the registered whites had voted in every district, as all the registered Radicals, bleached and unbleached, (and more than all of them,) did vote, there is no doubt now that we would have elected at least a majority of one branch, if not both branches of the Legislature. The Senate would have been immensely valuable as a balance-wheel of Conservatism. Yet we lost one Senator in this City by four votes, when we can meet any hour of the day on the north side of Canal-street, in a single block, fifty men who were too indolent or dispirited to go to the polls. What the final result in the Legislature may be we do not know precisely; but it is thought probable that the defeat of Mr. SAMBOLA by these four votes will give the Senate to the Radicals!"

Even in Louisiana, then, the result achieved in Georgia might have been reproduced. Though the ratification of the Constitution might not have been prevented, the white population of the State held in their own hands the means of acquiring an important check upon the proceedings of the Government to be organized and administered under the new order of things. Possession of the Government they could not at present obtain; but, as the *Picayune* shows, very little effort on their part would have enabled them to control the Legislature, and, consequently, the representation of the State in the United States Senate. These advantages have been literally thrown away. And the State becomes subject to unrestrained negro government, by virtue of the criminal indifference of its white citizens. The neglect of the opportunity takes from the latter the title to sympathy which in other circumstances they would have possessed. If they have negro government, pure and simple, they must blame mainly themselves. If they chafe under the rule of an inferior race, it will be because they were themselves too pround or too lazy to protect their own interests in the way provided by law.

The fact that it is not impossible, "by unanimous party voting," to overcome some of the worst results of universal negro enfranchisement, indicates the direction in which white effort may be most usefully employed. The reconstruction law is not hopelessly bad. It has created a dangerous power, but it has not taken away all the means of neutralizing that power and reëstablishing the legitimate authority of intelligence and property. What is necessary, therefore, is the exercise of proper energy and judgment by the white population of the South, in order that they may secure adequate representation and influence in all departments of the Government. The task is not so difficult as it might at the first glance appear to be. For though the great mass of the negroes blindly follow the extremist leaders, enough remain willing to coöperate with their former masters and present employers to secure the ascendancy of white influence. This has been tested satisfactorily in Georgia, and, according to the *Picayune*, it is to some extent true also in regard to Louisiana. Our New-Orleans contemporary says:

"There is another moral in this election which is an encouragement in the future. It is manifest that a considerable number of the blacks voted against the stranger influences which have taken possession of the State. The number would have been larger but for the terrorism of the clubs, and the perils which Conservative negroes encountered in separating themselves from the masses who have been taken in droves to the polls, without knowing anything except that they were expected to do as they were bid. On many local officers they have cast their votes for men of their State, whom they knew and trusted, because they knew them. For this the bowl has been raised, and the dictators are threatening to set aside the elections wherever they can, in order to have a new trial for the offices they have missed getting."

Obviously, too, "the number would have been larger" but for the apathy of the whites. Registered Conservatives who choose to stay away from the polls, and to allow everybody and everything to drift into the extreme movement, are not likely to receive much colored support. They do not deserve it. And, themselves making no effort, they cannot with any reason complain that the negroes around them went with their race. With zeal on one side and apathy on the other, we cannot wonder that Louisiana has for a time passed under negro domination.

The statements of the *Picayune*, however, are an antidote to some misapprehension, not only in reference to Louisiana, but in every State in which the reconstruction law operates. In Louisiana, if anywhere, negro supremacy would seem to be a thing of course. But it is not; and everywhere, as there, its continuance will be contingent upon the conduct of the whites rather than upon any ineradicable evil of the Congressional policy. When a journal like the *Picayune* confesses that, politically speaking, there is "encouragement in the future," we may safely conclude that, with the law as it is, there is no valid excuse for despair.

The Proposed Reform in our Market Management.

There can be no question that under honest and efficient management the revenues to the City from the rents of its market property would amount to at least $350,000 per annum. At present little more than one-fourth of that sum is obtained. Heretofore when the attention of the Common Council has been urged to this fact, the argument has been advanced that the markets were established for the convenience of the public,—a common ground whereon the producer and consumer might meet for the sale and purchase of commodities. Such reasoning at one time was doubtless correct, but for a long time past it has been altogether fallacious. For years past the original idea in founding the markets has been lost sight of,—the producers having given place entirely to the middlemen and speculators who, under the existing system, occupy the public property solely for their private profit. The markets are held in fee by the Corporation and their value at a moderate estimate is certainly not less than $5,000,000. In its relation to the holders of stands in these establishments the City virtually has become a landlord, and, like other owners of real estate, it has a right to a fair rental for its property.

Such being the fact, we are glad to see that it has at least been recognized. A provision has been inserted in the tax levy for the leasing of all the markets to the highest bidders. This is to be done under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and three prominent members of the Citizens' Association, who have for a long time been active in agitating the subject of market reform—Messrs. PETER COOPER, GEORGE W. BLUNT, and ANTHONY J. BLEECKER—are appointed to appraise the value of the property. When this duty has been accomplished, no lease will be executed at less than seven per cent. on the value which the appraisers shall decide upon.

This, certainly, is a step in the proper direction, and it will doubtless be to the advantage of our over-taxed citizens. The principal markets are now situated in great business centres, where property is in demand for commercial purposes; and there is no reason, in view of the fact that they are now essentially conducted in the interest of private parties, that they should not yield a gross return to the City of ten per cent. a year. A large proportion of the income of four to four and a half per cent., which is now obtained for the rent of stalls, is annually appropriated to sweeping, and paying the salaries of the officials who control, the markets in behalf of the City. Put them in the hands of the highest bidders, where they properly belong, and a by no means insignificant sum is saved to the City at the outset, merely in this matter of salaries and the expense of keeping the markets clean.

This change, then, is good so far as it goes, but it does not meet, by a great deal, the requirements of the case. The markets are notoriously inadequate to the necessities of the City. They are ricketty, unclean, crowded, and offer no advantages to the consumer. They are essentially distributing markets where the small dealers obtain their supplies at wholesale, and in turn retail them at an average advance of at least thirty per cent. to their up-town customers. So limited is the capacity of the largest of them all—Washington Market—that it would be utterly impossible for a tithe of the people who might desire to purchase from the wholesale dealers to be accommodated. Perforce, then, the mass of consumers are compelled to get their supplies from the retail dealers, and it is estimated that in the course of a year $25,000,000 are paid by up-town consumers in the way of profits to the retailers in excess of the cost of the same supplies if the markets were so situated as to bring producer and consumer together and dispense with the per centage of middlemen and speculators.

It is clear, then, that markets should be near the centres of population instead of near the centres of business, and it would be far better for the public if the whole market property of the City were to be sold outright. If this were done, the present inadequate system would give place to another which would allow the inhabitants of New-York to obtain their supplies at a cheaper rate and in better quality and variety than the people of any other city. Beautiful and commodious market buildings would be constructed by private enterprise wherever the demand for them existed, and the present disgraceful and shabby establishments would be displaced by fine warehouses and stores which would be worth to the City $20,000,000 instead of the $5,000,000 which is the present estimated value of this sort of property.

Words and Facts.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, one of the sharpest and most resolute among the liberal journalists of France, says of the present official attitude of the Empire: "Words speak peace, but facts speak war." At Rambouillet, in the Department of the Seine-et-Ouise, about two weeks ago, the corner stone of a new church was laid. The ceremonies were impressive, being signalized by the fact that the Emperor had given from his privy purse 100,000 francs toward the expense of building, and by the presence of M. BAROCHE, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship, who conducted the affair, and was also present at a formal banquet in the evening, where he made a fine speech. The burden of his remarks, of course, was the "august munificence" of the Emperor, his "anxiety for the interests of the country," not only general, but local and particular, and the "eagerness of the Government to hasten the execution of peaceful projects as one proof the more that it wishes peace, and has no reason to believe in war." The two things he advanced as such proofs were the Emperor's assistance in building the church, and his proposal, in August last, of a measure for hastening the completion of district roads in the rich a fertile interior departments. A bill, he said, was already prepared, and would be presented to the Corps Legislatif at its earliest sitting. And thus he eloquently concluded.

"Yield without fear to that movement of revival and activity which has declared itself in all the industrial and commercial centres, and regard with confidence the future that is opening before you."

But "fine words butter no parsnips," nor do they make improbabilities any the easier to swallow. The worthy Minister of "Public Worship," in his zealous adoration of the Emperor, forgot that he was also Minister of "Justice," and omitted to mention that 100,000 francs would be a very cheap price to pay for an effectual advertisement of peaceful intentions, that the Emperor's "privy purse" is only a corner of the public treasury, and that the roads now advocated as "works of peace" were proposed ten years ago by M. DE PERSIGNEY, before the Italian war, the Mexican expedition, or the Prussian *imbroglio*. Parish roads, moreover, may be useful in encouraging the pacific improvements of a fertile country, but their cost would not be wholly thrown away, in preparation for war either, for the more rapid transportation of interior supplies to the market towns and railway lines.

Let NAPOLEON show peace in his general policy, and his people will not be slow to read his advancement of "particular interests" in the same light. Otherwise he may as well spare his ministers the empty labor of talking.

A Case in Bankruptcy.

We publish to-day an important decision in bankruptcy, which may affect a large number of cases. In a case in hearing before Mr. Register DWIGHT, it appeared that the petitioner resided in New-Jersey and was engaged as a book-keeper in New-York City. The Register declined to make adjudication of the petitioner as a bankrupt, on the ground that he neither "resided nor carried on business" within this district. The case was carried by appeal to Judge BLATCHFORD, who affirmed the decision of the Register.

There are many applicants in bankruptcy in this City who reside in Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and elsewhere outside the Southern District of New-York, and who, being only clerks, book-keepers, &c., here, have filed their petitions for discharge on the theory of "carrying on business" here, that will be affected by this decision.

A Better Plan for Relieving the Poor.

The suffering of the poor in our midst during the past unusually severe and prolonged Winter is acknowledged on all sides to have been very great indeed. That much was done to relieve it, both by the efficient hands of the officers of our public charitable institutions and by private generosity, we know, and we also know it to be the fact that there was much penury which the eye of the philanthropist or public officers failed to discover.

Many of those who may be termed the "genteel poor" must have suffered greatly. This class was too proud to beg, and those who belonged to it were to be found only very rarely indeed among the applicants for relief at the office of the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. Even when driven to seek aid in that direction, these people were invariably to be seen nearest the door, where they, no doubt, but too readily gave place to the sturdy "professional," who, with accustomed effrontery and selfishness, used aggressive elbows, to the disadvantage of the more modest applicants for assistance.

Conscious of the defects in their method of distributing relief, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by recent resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board, proposed to systematize this matter of giving out-door relief in such a way as to meet more effectually the needs of poverty, and, at the same time, protect the funds of the institution from falling into the hands of the undeserving. It is proposed to divide the City into ten districts, having a visitor assigned to each, under the immediate instruction of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor. It shall be the duty of these visitors to inspect the poor sections of their districts, ascertain the causes and conditions of pauperism there, and furnish the Department with reliable data to guide them in their action in each particular case. In this way it is fair to expect that really trustworthy information may be obtained, and a more equitable distribution of out-door help be secured. For want of the accurate knowledge thus obtainable by systematic inquiry there is good reason to believe that during the past year an undue proportion of the $75,000 or more expended by the Commission passed into the hands of those who least needed it, while a great many of the really deserving and diffident poor were overlooked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Tax Levy contains a provision of some *seventy thousand dollars* for the maintenance of schools under the charge of certain Roman Catholic Churches, about twenty of them being named in the bill. This is an imposition on the public. The State provides abundant means of education for all the children of its people upon the simple basis of common elementary instruction and the inculcation of what all civilized society accepts as good morals. If our Roman Catholic citizens don't like what everybody else has to take, all they have to do is to provide *themselves* with accommodations and teachings more to their taste—but that is no reason why the rest of the people should be taxed additionally to help them do it. Private schools are not public charities. The bill in question is wrong in principle.

A quick perception of the fitness of things is a very good quality of mind. The *Tribune* has it in perfection. It says "there would be striking historic justice in allowing the representatives of those States and classes of men whom the President has endeavored to keep out of the pale of the Union, to vote for his conviction and removal;" and urges the prompt admission of Georgia, Arkansas, and other Southern States, so that their Senators may take their seats before the vote on impeachment is taken. Suppose these Senators should turn out to be Democrats, and vote *against* conviction and removal, would the "historic justice" of the case be equally striking?

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange have petitioned Congress to remove the tax from alcohol to be used in the manufacture of medicines, perfumeries, &c., &c. Considering the fact that the drug business notoriously pays larger and quicker profits than any other regular trade, so much so that it shares with the liquor trade the distinction of absorbing more eligible corners, hotel basements, and other expensive situations than any four other commercial pursuits, this is rather cool. The average rise of sixty per cent. in wages offers some excuse for the general manufacturers' cry for less taxes and more protection, selfish though it be; but the apothecaries will have to take in their gorgeously-colored water bottles, make far less show of magnificence, and give general tokens of distress before they can claim any compassion.

A reason why City street-cars and omnibuses are sure to be profitable, while country railroads so often fail to make dividends, is that while the City vehicle carries more than double its own weight of paying passengers, the steam-cars have to carry more than thirty times the paying freight in dead weight of machinery and heavily-built rolling stock. The English engineer, Mr. FAIRLIE, calculates that the weight of engine-tenders alone is nearly nine times the actual paying load of passenger trains, and SAMUELS has averaged the proportion of general dead weight to profitable load at 30.7 to 1. The trouble with most of our great railroad lines is that men undertake the management of them without knowing or taking the trouble to find out the difficulties to be met, and the mode of conquering them. The management of a railroad demands much and varied knowledge, patience of details, wide grasp of comprehension, and a power and promptness of judgment and executive ability possessed by but few. Yet how many—"fools" the proverb suggests—are willing to "rush in" to such positions with the mere hope of making money.

At a meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society in Brooklyn, a few days ago, Rev. Dr. POST asked for $15,000 on behalf of a medical professorship to be founded in the College of Beiroot, on the coast of Syria—a place containing 80,000 inhabitants, frequented by great numbers of Europeans and Americans, and liable to the periodical visits of the cholera. The amount necessary for the purpose is $30,000, half of which the English have guaranteed, if our people give the rest. The reverend Doctor—for he is a physician of bodies as well as souls—will, no doubt, be able to get the wherewithal to carry out so useful and excellent a project. We owe that old coast of Cadmus a few debts which cannot be canceled by the statute of limitations.

Now that the two Tycoons have been put out of the way, the world is anxious to know what next. We call THEODORE one of the Tycoons, seeing that he bore, in a traditional if not in an actual way, the same relation to the Ayto, or Abyssinian Emperor, that STOTSBASHI bore lately to the Mikado. The old Christian Emperor is still alive at Gondar, and it may be for the interest of the English to get possession of him and pension him, as they have pensioned the successors of the Grand Mogul at Delhi for the last seventy or eighty years. Latest accounts represent the Tycoon of Japan as determined to hold out in his capital of Jeddo. He will probably succumb—for it will not be the policy of the foreigners to help him against the priestly King or Lama, who rules in right of his acknowledged semi-divinity, and is regarded with a superstitious veneration by the people at large. Abyssinia will henceforward belong to England—and the Church of Prester John succeed to the place to be left vacant by the Church of Ireland, in the government system of the nation.

Mexico, having been enabled by the combination of circumstances in NAPOLEON's home troubles and the moral assistance of the United States Government to worst a small army of Frenchmen on her own soil and five thousand miles away from their "base," is getting too pugnacious to be tolerated much longer. Ignoring the fact that she owes her triumph to American influence, she looks with undisguised ill-will upon the United States and loses no chance of venting it upon our citizens. Another outrage is complained of by our Consul at Monterey, upon six American merchants. We should think Minister ROMERO's influence might inspire President JUAREZ to discountenance such things and punish them. But if they go on and actual hostilities should be incurred, Mexico would find herself at close quarters with an antagonist who knows how to deal with her. She would feel more like a rat in a terrier's mouth than the crowing fowl she now represents herself to be.

Many English papers have taken pleasure in describing Mr. DISRAELI as an apostate Jew. In simple truth he is neither one nor the other, in a religious point of view. His father (ISAAC DISRAELI) and his mother were Hebrews, both of Portuguese parentage. BENJAMIN was never instructed in Judaism, because of some quarrel his father had with his synagogue. When he was about six years old, ROGERS, the banker and poet, came to visit DISRAELI, the author, and finding a bright boy, without religious instruction, took him by permission of his father to his own church. He was therefore brought up in the English Church, and has at least as good a right to the name "Christian" as most of his fellow M. P's.

There was a novel sort of spectacle in Naples the other day—the gathering of the school-children of the city, under the Presidency of Prof. FUSCO, to answer questions and receive prizes given by the merchants and other citizens. It was a notable gala-day for the bright-faced Italian boys and girls, and for their parents and friends. The Professor stated, on the occasion, some interesting facts. In 1861, under the late *régime*, there were but 3,000 scholars in the city; now there are 17,000—the expenses formerly being 60,000 *lire*; and, at the present time, 600,000. Naples is beginning to feel the change for the better undergone in modern Italy. Those picturesque rascals, the *Lazzaroni*, and the municipal freebooters of the *Comorra* society, who swarmed in that place for ages, are now arrested, punished, set to work and nearly swept out of the streets forever—a very happy riddance, and a blessed change, as all travelers to that sunny capital can testify.

The Philadelphia *North American* has been discoursing on that grand social question of the age, household service, and on the reluctance of Americans to become domestics. It is certainly to be lamented that they do not love such service, for it is capable of being a most comfortable and happy condition of life far beyond others of more pretentsions—those of the seamstress and other independent handicrafts of our time. One great reason they do not like it is, that the house-mistresses, instead of taking a chief and most becoming part in it, affect to hold it in contempt and look down on it—an ignorant and unhappy mistake. The poor woman imitates the rich woman and looks down on housework. The fault is mainly on the side of the upper class, in this household commerce and controversy. Our reforming cotemporaries of the *Revolution* may very profitably take this great subject in hand and give us a few general "household words" upon it.

Austria has taken another "leap ahead." Into the Reichsrath has been introduced by the Government a bill completely upsetting all the long consolidated ideas of the relative positions of religious creed in the Empire. Parents may bring up their children as they please; at fourteen, children may select the creed they wish to adopt; proselyting and changes of creed are to be no longer subject to State supervision and penalty; enforced contribution to a religion against personal belief will not be continued (England left in the lurch already!)—and, what is an astounding revolution in sentiment, cemeteries are to be secularized and left open to all religionists, each confession being at liberty to use its own ceremonies of sepulture, and all other matters relating to the dead and their interment are to be under *civil* regulation. No wonder that, with such reforms in progress under the Empire, the revolutionists and republicans see their party dwindling away.

The visit paid a few days ago by Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, accompanied by Speaker HARVEY JEWELL, and a hundred members of the Legislature, to Prof. AGASSIZ, at his place in Cambridge, is a favorable omen for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which the Professor is so anxious to establish in that University. In the conversation which took place on the occasion, Prof. AGASSIZ, in reply to some observations of Mr. JEWELL, said that for his efforts on behalf of the museum during the last sixteen years he was paid $1,500—a fact which says more for his own zeal than for the liberality of the Bostonians. But they are now resolved to have the museum, apparently. In our own City, also, where the Lyceum of Natural History has barely held its own for such a great number of years, we expect to see something done in a similar direction, now that Mr. HAWKINS, with such knowledge of his science, and such a happy manner of communicating and making it popular, is so ready to give his assistance and advice.

A New Explosive.

The few terrible accidents from incautious handling of nitro-glycerine have been so tremendous in their consequences that a wide-spread fear has grown up of this agent, which, properly used, is perfectly harmless. But the popular antipathy to it was so marked that necessity has given birth to another invention. Mr. NOBEL, the German chemist, who is responsible for the glonoine oil, now offers, and is seeking to introduce, another blasting agent, which he calls "Dynamid," or "Giant Powder." Experiments both in Europe and America seem to demonstrate that its power is as formidable as its name. A coarse, brown, greasy, inodorous powder, it burns when fired—quickly, but not with explosive violence; when struck with a hammer on an anvil the particles crushed do explode, but without communicating combustion to the rest; all ordinary blows and the most violent agitation, or throwing packages of it against solid bodies, do not affect it; it is safer than either glonoine or gunpowder. But when into a loose mass of it is placed a fired fuse, ending in a percussion cap of fulminating mercury, its explosion is complete and immensely powerful. A table-spoon full of it, on a stone covered with a brick, blew the brick into dust and shattered the stone into kernels. The same amount thus exploded blew a hole through one end of a balanced two-inch plank, on which it had been poured, without disturbing the balance. And its greatest power is seen when used in the toughest kind of rocks, probably owing to its enormous initial velocity. It is yet a secret, so far as its composition is concerned, but many of its qualities suggest to chemists that it is glonoine in a separated mineral, instead of liquid, form, and so, safer. It is certainly a most extraordinary agent, and must soon force its own way into use.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre—Madame Ristori's Return.

Madame RISTORI appeared here last evening for the first time since her visit to the enthusiastic Havanese, and in that character in which she is said to have inflamed the uncontrollable Cuban heart; that is to say *Isabel Suares* in Sor Teresa. The theatre was not nearly full—and it would have been the greater wonder had it been so; chilly rain all the afternoon, and chillier rain at the hour when playgoers think of leaving their homes, for the play-house had its influence, and the attendance though excellent, was nothing to boast of. But last night's house is likely to be the only light one of Madame RISTORI's present brief engagement, if she is to act *Sister Teresa* at every performance, as we believe the present intention is. The impression made by her last evening was exceedingly favorable, if a double recall after the second, third and fourth acts, and the usual tribute of flowers will pass as evidence of the feeling of the audience. Madame RISTORI's reception, also, was very hearty, and the applause at the end of the play—which was not reached until midnight, confirmed all the rest. We shall offer no consideration of the performance of "Sor Teresa" this morning, but simply give the following compilation of the story of the play: From conversations that occur in the later acts of the piece, it seems that *Gustave Empolio*, a nobleman connected with the army of the first NAPOLEON in Spain, married there a young lady under the assumed name of Count de Sardu. For some reason unexplained he thought her dead before the daughter to whom she had given birth was a year old. This child *Guillermina*, charmingly acted by LUQUIA GLECH, he carried to his native city, and, on again marrying, he placed her with a lady in Ferrara to be educated. A daughter, named *Eugenia* was born to him by his second wife, who grew up the idol of her parents. *Gustavo* decided to leave his entire wealth to this child, and consign his eldest to a neighboring nunnery, whither she was forthwith removed, with the view of speedily taking the veil. At the same time he arranged a marriage for his daughter with one *Donato*. These proposed nuptials gave no satisfaction to the persons concerned, whose hearts were both preoccupied. At the ceremony of signing the marriage contract they reveal this fact to each other in a conversation apart, but decide not to thwart the wishes of their parents. The marriage contract is signed, and it is decided that the nuptial ceremony shall take place immediately after the taking of the veil by *Guillermina*. The second act opens upon an apartment in the Ursuline Convent, where two nuns, *Sisters Josefa* and *Maria*, discuss their impressions of the newly-arrived Lady Abbess, *Sister Teresa*, henceforth to be their Superior. This latter soon enters, and sends for *Guillermina*, toward whom she confesses to herself a secret and indefinable attraction. Being alone on receiving her, she questions the young girl upon her age, her education and upon her wishes in regard to becoming a nun. She learns that *Guillermina* is attached to a young man named *Donato*, whom she had met at Ferrara. A gentleman is at this moment announced. The *Abbess* drops her veil and *Guillermina* retires. The visitor proves to be *Gustavo*, who says that *Guillermina* is illegitimate, and that he had given her his name, simply to facilitate her entrance to the convent. The *Abbess* asks the name of her mother. "*Isabel Saurez*," is the reply. At this the *Abbess*, overcome with agitation, rings a bell and orders that *Gustavo* should be shown out. On going, he asks for assurances that his daughter would take the veil at the time appointed, and receives them. An agonized soliloquy on the part of the *Abbess Teresa* succeeds, in which she announces herself as *Isabel Saurez*, who had been infamously wedded to a man with an assumed name. The third act reveals the Ursuline Chapel. Nuns are ranged on each side, a black carpet upon which the devoted novice is to kneel is displayed in the centre, and the organ peals solemn preparatory notes. The wretched mother is discovered in prayer. Unless she reveals her motherhood she can assume no power over her daughter, and cannot prevent the irrevocable rites. This she dare not do. A letter reaches her from the *Archbishop* ordering the instant removal of *Guillermina* to a distant convent, the moment that the ceremony is completed. This is a climax to her agony. She will not in future be able even to see her child. At the same moment the bridal party of *Eugenia* is assembled in the body of the building. The *Abbess* goes to meet the wedding guests, the organ sounds, and she returns. Taking *Guillermina* by the hand, she leads her to the sable carpet, and propounds the usual questions. *Guillermina* kneels to receive the veil, when she suddenly hears the voice of *Donato* in the church. She rushes to the railed gate that divides it from the chapel, raises the curtain, and calls his name. He replies, and rushes toward her, but pauses on the threshold of the chapel, unwilling to desecrate its precincts. This affords a tableau upon which the act falls. The fourth act represents a ball scene in the palace of *Gustavo*. He and the Count acknowledge to each other great difficulties in the way of a marriage between their children, as *Donato* declares that he will only marry *Guillermina*, and *Eugenia* coincides in his wish. A lady guest suddenly announces the arrival of a Marchioness, whom she has taken the liberty of bringing with her, and wishes to introduce to *Gustavo*. Her aspect much disturbs the latter. She gives him her hand, and embraces *Eugenia*. All retire except the stranger and *Gustavo*. She displays a ring which he recognizes as the one he had presented his former wife. She draws from her bosom a portrait which he knows to be his own. A recognition takes place, and he promises to avow his first marriage and the legitimacy of *Guillermina*, agreeing to her marriage with *Donato*, and to an equal division of his wealth between herself and *Eugenia*. She exacts these conditions in writing, and in return promises no more to seek him, and to allow herself to be considered dead, as heretofore. She then departs for the convent. In another scene the Abbess confides to *Guillermina* the story of her birth, but without revealing her own relationship. She informs her that her father would shortly arrive with *Donato*. On their arrival *Teresa* drops her veil, and *Gustavo* presents *Guillermina* to *Donato* as his future wife. *Teresa* returns to *Gustavo* his ring and portrait, and immediately swoons. On the removal of her veil *Gustavo* recognizes in the unhappy Abbess his wife, and calls her by that title. *Guillermina* echoes his cry by that of "mother!" The agony of the moment is too great. *Teresa* dies."

City Theatricals.

There is a quiet and respectable old gentleman, living somewhere in England now, who sips his sherry or sups his negus with the complacency of a Christian, who will find out one of these days that he has a great deal to answer for. His name is AINSWORTH, and he wrote *Jack Sheppard*,—JACK SHEPPARD the artist in picking locks and breaking jail. How the populace love that eminent artist may be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding his history in various dramatic forms has been before it for very many years, not a week passes now that the play is not acted at some place or another, and, counting all the world together, it is probably performed at least 365 times in every year still. Six very large audiences have been enticed into the Bowery Theatre during the past week by the announcement of a new version of "Jack Sheppard, from the Cradle to Tyburn." And a very intense and blood-curdling play it was found to be. There are five acts to the piece and thirty-five scenes; and one would suppose that such a formidable array about exhausted the book; but the fact remains that three or four other plays already exist and have been acted at different times all about the same thing, and having the same plot, but every one of them as good as a distinct and different drama. The new "Jack Sheppard" is a translation from the French stage; and it holds enough chilling and sensational effects to make the foundation of half a dozen plays. The piece was very completely produced at the Bowery, and exerted its vicious influences by the aid of much showy scenery and taking acting. In the first act the part of *Jack* was sustained by Master RAG, and was quite a masterpiece of quiet acting. Mr. G. C. BONIFACE took the character in the third and later acts, and, albeit tradition does not encourage the belief that the young thief reached anything like gigantic proportions at the time of his decease, Mr. BONIFACE, despite his altitude, rendered the bold *Jack* with a dash that was decidedly terrifying to weak nerves. Mr. WINTER—although, we have no doubt, a mild and gentlemanly man in the walks of private life, yet one of the most consummate scoundrels the stage ever produced as *Jonathan Wild*—represented a ruffian of the deepest dye. When we state that, among many other things, WINTER's visage—the incarnation of melo-drama—may be seen to come up and go down a trap, with a dark lantern and a pistol, it will be perceived at once that he must have a vast field for the exercise of his ability. Any one in search of a little exciting entertainment may always be certain of finding it at the Bowery, but particularly so if "Jack Sheppard" is the play.

A dramatic "season" is to begin at Pike's Opera House on May 11, with the production of a new drama by Mr. F. G. MAEDER. The piece is a preparation "from the French," and will be given by the following company: Messrs. Dyott, McKee Rankin, Frank Lawlor. Charles Hale, George Boniface, Eliza Newton, Addie Proctor, Emma Skerrett and Fanny Prestige.

A happy evening is to be had at the cost of a walk, and the trifling admission, at any time, at No. 585 Broadway. At that comfortable little theatre the San Francisco Minstrels and their company of dusky chaps, with mellifluous voice and engaging ways entertain the finest people in town with the freshest and funniest things in the Ethiopian line.

The Drama Abroad.

The "top-spinner" of the first troupe of Japanese that visited this City, died recently in London. One of the local writers states that the Managers of that troupe have lost $30,000—their funeral expenses have been so heavy.

Another trapeze accident, with a woman for the victim, occurred recently at the Holborn Circus, London. Mlle. AZELLA's feat was advertised as her "unrivaled performance on the flying trapeze, which includes a flight across the arena of one hundred feet, terminating in a somersault at an elevation of thirty feet from the platform." In the course of this "most graceful and wonderful" performance the poor girl missed her hold and fell to the platform, amid the shrieks of the audience. The shock was so severe that she fainted and was carried off insensible.

Various Dramatic Notes.

The people of Boston treated Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT much more liberally than his New-York admirers did. His complimentary benefit at our Academy, on Thursday evening last, was very thinly attended, and the speech of "thanks" that he made after the performance of "Hamlet" sounded rather forced. On Wednesday night, however, the Boston public gave Mr. DAVENPORT something like a benefit. The comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was acted, (why didn't Mr. DAVENPORT select that piece for New-York)), and the receipts of the house reached about $1,700. Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT played *Beatrice*. The Boston *Post*, in reporting the benefit, mentions that Mr. D., in his after-drama speech, "congratulated those about him on the restoration of the legitimate drama"—a compliment that must have sounded rather ironical, inasmuch as the "White Fawn" had only two days before been withdrawn after a seven weeks' run on the "boards" upon which he spoke. Mrs. D. was recalled at the end of the play and received a dozen bouquets.

A Boston paper (the *Courier*) reports that Mlle.

JANAUSCHEK is learning English, with the design, perhaps, in her next visit to this country, to play *Lady Macbeth* and the like in the language of SHAKESPEARE.

Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE is to read in Boston on Tuesday evening next.

Sig. TORIANI, lately of the Academy of Music, has organized a "parlor opera company" for a tour of the Southern cities. The first performance was given Friday evening, in Norfolk, Va., and "The Barber of Seville" was performed. Miss ISABEL MCCULLOUGH, Signors ORLANDINI, SUSINI, LOCATELLI and BOYE comprise the troupe. Who is BOYE?

The "Black Crook" has been produced in Charleston by Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON's dramatic and ballet company.

Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR and Miss RACHEL DENVIL acted at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, May 1 and 2, under Mr. GEORGE BECK's management.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL-Fanchon appears in Milwaukee next week.

Mrs. WELSH, of Brooklyn, dramatized *Archie Lovell* for LOTTA.

Mr. CHANFRAU and young PARSLOE are playing "The Streets of New-York" in Chicago, at McVicker's Theatre.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is to commence an engagement at the theatre in Indianapolis on May 4.

Miss OLIVE LOGAN lectured upon the "Stage Struck," on Thursday last, in Indianapolis.

Grover's German opera troupe (not yet dead,) has been giving opera in Washington during the past week. Miss HENRIETTA LANG is Mr. GROVER's present prima donna. In "Fra Diavola" sung on Tuesday, Mme. JOHANSEN appeared as *Lady Allcash*. BATEMAN and Opera Bouffe followed the Grover gathering on May 4.

EDWIN ADAMS is at the Pittsburg Theatre this week. The leading lady at that establishment is Miss AUGUSTA DARGON, "the poetess."

Miss EDITH ABELL, an amateur singer of much note, in Springfield, Mass., has joined the Richings opera troupe, and will soon make her *début* as *Arline* in the "Bohemian Girl."

A lecture called "Peaches and Cream," is the most exciting entertainment that the people of Leavenworth have had at their "opera house" for a week.

Miss EMILY THORNE (Mrs. Capt. Cavendish,) and the De Pol ballet troupe have given "The Enchanted Fawn" at the Louisville theatre during the past week.

The Lagrange and Brignoli party were at PIKE's Music Hall in Cincinnati on Friday and Saturday. Among other things given at these concerts was Sig. BRIGNOLI's "Sailor's Dream," rearranged for two pianos, and performed by Signor BRIGNOLI and Mme. LA GRANGE.

LOTTA appears in Cincinnati to-morrow evening.

The Hartford people are rejoicing that on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May the White Fawn ballet troupe is to visit their city; 7th, 8th and 9th, MCKEAN BUCHANAN and company; 11th, the Universalist choir and Sunday School is to exhibit; 15th and 16, MCKEAN BUCHANAN again, and on the 18th and 19th, Manager BOOTH with a talented company from the Boston Theatre.

The Boston folks think, if they can't have "Humpty Dumpty" to amuse them, they will have something like it, and so there has been produced for them, at the Theatre Comique, a pantomime called "Hicklety Picklety, My Black Hen."

A new play called "Tangled Threads" is to be produced at the Arch-street Theatre on Monday.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH closed his performances for the season in Philadelphia last evening as *Richard III*. On the 11th of May he starts on a trip to the New-England towns.

Miss RICHINGS gave a complimentary benefit to Mr. J. F. ZIMMERMAN, the treasurer of her troupe, on Tuesday last, in Philadelphia.

The Providence papers announced for Friday night last "Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's farewell appearance and concert prior to her departure for the Pacific shore."

On the 25th ult. Mr. FORD, of the Holliday-street Theatre, gave a benefit to the poor of Baltimore, and the proceeds amounted to $2,500. New-York managers very seldom remember the poor of their City to that extent.

The performance of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" at the theatre in Henry, Ill., was announced from the pulpits of that town, and the respective congregations were recommended to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL have been playing their English version of the "Grand Duchess Gerolstein" at the Williamsburg Opera House.

It is amusing to read some of the reports of the husbands of actresses from the far West. A correspondent writing to the *Clipper* from Cheyenne, the 100-day-old city, about theatricals and Mme. SCHELLER, states that: "The theatre is generally well patronized, and were it not for the numerous dance-houses, which are crammed full every evening, the managers would amass a fortune in a few months. On the 8th ult., Mme. SCHELLER arrived here on her way to Salt Lake City. She was immediately secured by the manager. She appeared in the 'Pearl of Savoy,' 'Mathilde,' 'Lady of Lyons,' and 'American Cousin,' playing to excellent houses. A crowded house witnessed the performance of the 'American Cousin.' Suddenly the report reached the audience that incendiaries had fired the town in six different places. So spell-bound were the audience by the performance that not a person left the theatre; the *sang froid* of the good people of Cheyenne can only be aroused by a dog-fight."

Mrs. J. H. ALLEN has retired from the stage, and has turned landlady. She has opened a boarding-house in this City.

The theatrical season in Montreal begins June 1, and Manager BUCKLAND advertises for "talent."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Saturday, May 2.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Bowling Green Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the City of Rochester.

For the consolidation of the Greenpoint and Williamsburg Railroad, with the Nassau-street Railroad, of Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the City of New-York by abolishing the Board of Councilmen, and providing for the election of one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman from each Assembly District.

Incorporating the Teutonic Savings Bank of New-York.

Incorporating the People's Mutual Warehousing and Security Company.

Authorizing the election of an additional Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Requiring every ton of coal sold in the State to weigh 2,000 pounds.

Abrogating the Swain and Fisher, Sing-Sing Prison printing contract upon consent of the contractors.

Incorporating the Cosmos Life Policy Trust Company.

Dividing Eighth and Tenth Wards, and creating a new Ward in Brooklyn.

Dividing the Ninth Ward, and creating a new ward.

The General Appropriation Bill, incorporating the Williamsburg Sharp-Shooting Society.

Closing a portion of the old Bushwick road, of Brooklyn.

Increasing the fees for the improvement of Middle-street, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo.

To pay the Seventh Regiment claim against the State.

For the more effectual protection against trespassers.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

Incorporating the Arcade Underground Railroad Company, of New-York.

On motion of Mr. PARKER, the bill was amended by providing that the road may be a Tunnel Road, from the Battery to the City Hall, and that the Company shall not appropriate the street vaults lying outside of the curbstones without the consent of the majority of the property-owners between the City Hall and Thirty-first-street, and holding the stockholders responsible for damages to the amount of their stock. The bill was lost by a vote of 14 to 15.

Incorporating the East Side Association of New-York. Incorporating the West Farms Fire Department. Extending Lorimer-street, Brooklyn.

The bill appropriating $25,000 in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax Commissioners' bill.

A motion was made to amend, by adding the bill giving the Comptroller power to appoint Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, which was lost, and the Tax Commissioners' bill was ordered to a third reading. Subsequently the Croton Aqueduct bill was recommitted, which is regarded as equivalent to its defeat.

A number of local bills were ordered to a third reading, after which the Senate adjourned until Wednesday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Erie and New-England Railroad Companies to establish and maintain a ferry on the Hudson River, between Stony Point and Fort Montgomery.

Providing for the continued construction of the railroad along the Upper Hudson, through the Northern Wilderness; and providing that unless this is done, the Company shall forfeit their charter.

To amend the act relative to the incorporation of religious societies so far as relates to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To authorize the discharge of mortgages by the Commissioners of the United States Deposit Fund.

To amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company.

The annual State Charity bill was announced as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, and the amount appropriated was reduced from $350,000 to $250,000. The bill was passed, 86 to 16.

Extending the act for the construction of an experimental railway in New-York City.

The Assembly then adjourned until Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Easter Services in Ritualistic Churches—The Volunteer Review—A New Peer—The Proposed Government Purchase of Telegraphs—The Question of Female Suffrage—Artistic, Musical and Theatrical.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

The services of Easter Sunday in the Ritualist Churches in the metropolis and over England were beyond anything seen in this country since the Reformation. The appeal of the Protestant party from the decision of the Court of Arches left the Ritualists unfettered even by that mild judgment, and they filled their churches with flowers, made them joyous with emblazonry, perfumed them with clouds of incense, and made them brilliant with vestments of cloth of gold, while the music was selected from the masses of the great continental composers. In many churches the vestments were worn for the first time. This was notably the case at the notable Church of St. Mary's le Strand, familiar to every visitor to London. The sermon at St. Albans was on the duty of devotion to Our Blessed Lady, and on the Equal Authority of Tradition and Scripture. I say equal, though if the authority of Scripture rests, as the Ritualists hold, on tradition, of course the latter must have a higher authority than the former. However that may be, the women of England have taken charge of the Ritual movement, and they will never be satisfied until every person has a full set of vestments, until they have ornamented every church, and until every curate is ready to hear their confessions. The most zealous go even to Rome as it is. If the clergy do not carry out their views they will all go.

On Easter Monday London had a holiday. The town went into the country, the country poured into town, each wanting novelty. The London museums, gardens, &c., were crammed with visitors; so were Crystal Palace, Kew Gardens, Greenwich Park, and all accessible places. It was a good time for the railways and a hard time for omnibus horses. Between 5 and 7 A. M. the Southwestern Railway sent off forty trains, and the London and Brighton, and the rest, were nearly as busy; for as a rule you can go any where by three or four different and competing routes. There are four distinct and pretty direct ways of getting from London to Manchester. From the nearest railway station from where I am writing I can go by five distinct railway routes to the city some four miles distant. In this way about two-thirds of the railway capital of England has been wasted.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Well, thirty thousand volunteers went to Portsmouth, and returned, without difficulty, and with scarcely an accident. They marched past, they attacked and defended fortifications, and the sham army had a sham fight. They proved that England has a great many volunteers ready and willing to defend her, but also that much is wanting to make them an army. But they marched without commissariat or even knapsacks; they could not have kept the field a day in real service; they were fidgetty, unsteady and unintelligent. In a word, they were amateurs, who have learned the manual exercise, and to fire at a mark, but who need thorough organization and three months' training to make into soldiers, and who, in a sudden emergency, would be fit for nothing but to man a few fortresses. These yearly displays of volunteer zeal and inefficiency keep the eyes of Englishmen open to the mortifying fact, that while almost any continental State can instantly place an army of 50,000 troops in line, while some can at a week's notice have two or three hundred thousand ready for action, it would be a great strain on England to get ready even twenty thousand to resist invasion. The safety of England lies in the fact that no nation wishes to attack her. Army and navy are alike useless. So many millions are squandered every year, and nothing to show for it but so many men idle and demoralized, so many absurd fortresses, so many guns that will never be fired except in a sham fight, and so many ships confessed failures, and destined to be sold for old iron. Thus, in a fit of economy, brought on by a diminished revenue, and the expenses of the Abyssinian war, now in its unheard-of crisis, and like the end of a weekly part of *Foul Play*, the Government has just determined to sell off the whole wooden fleet, and save the cost of keeping. These grand two-deckers and frigates, which made such a show for the Sultan, are going for a song. They bring barely one-sixteenth of their cost. It is safe to predict that the actual squadron of iron-clads will not be kept as long, and will do no more service. If you have a fancy for a steam yacht that will berth a thousand voyagers, here are some beautiful ones going for £1,500.

A NEW PEER.

Mr. DISRAELI has had one stroke of good fortune last week, in the death of the Marquis of Salisbury. The clever Lord CRANBOURNE, whom he wished to send to India, or somehow get rid of, is by this event banished to the House of Lords. There he may waste his bitterness from 5 to 6 o'clock on five or six old fogies and the Lord Chancellor, who, after mumbling over any formal business before them, will punctually adjourn for dinner.

Changes of names and titles here bother an American. When I came to London the new Peer was Lord ROBERT CECIL; a funeral made him Lord CRANBOURNE. Now both will be forgotten; but as he is under 40, we shall hear from him again as the Marquis of Salisbury. Still one name and one title would be more convenient—at least, more memorable.

The newspapers publish great men's obituaries as soon as they die, and sometimes a little before. Lord BROUGHAM had the pleasure of reading his some years ago. Mr. Justice SHEE's was given a few days in advance, and the *Times* has just published a very interesting one of Dr. ELLIOTSON, once the most fashionable physician in London, whose sacrifices to his faith in Mesmerism and Spiritualism have been heroic. He is very old and infirm, but is "as well as usual." The *Telegraph* improves on this practice in giving an obituary of Lord CRANBOURNE, on his entering the Mausoleum of the Lords. It is more frank than most obituaries:

"Lord CRANBORNE's faults—the excessive antagonism of his nature—the overflow of his antipathies—his untrustworthiness as a steady working colleague—his inability to defend his own cause without making bitter attacks on his opponents—would all have been toned down by time, and would have left him added energies in new paths. He is still a Tory, but at his age Mr. GLADSTONE was a Tory too—and look at Mr. GLADSTONE now! He is too personal in his speeches, but at his age Mr. DISRAELI was nothing if not personal. It is a cruel stroke of fate that a young man should suffer thus from arrested development—should be fossilized into a reactionist peer—should be petrified into an aristocratic image of impracticability and pride. He will not be politically dead, but worse—he will live on like the Struldbrugs, old in politics, but still alive. He may make a galvanic effort to revive the discussions in the close air of the Upper House; but we doubt his success—he might as well hope to 'provoke the dull, cold ears' of the illustrious men of wax who sit, a simpering senate, at Mme. TUSSAUD's."

And the remedy, according to the *Telegraph*, is that the House of Lords should be remodelled or abolished. When the Church questions are settled they may be the next "big job" for the Radical undertakers.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Telegraph Companies are protesting against the bill before Parliament enabling the Government to buy up the lines and annex them to the Post-office Department. They appeal to English prejudice against a Government doing anything which can be done, however badly or expensively, by private enterprise; but they also point out some real difficulties. How will the Government arrange with the railways, who use the telegraph to manage their traffics? Then the Telegraph Companies in England furnish reports of meetings and all sorts of news to the Press, at about a penny a line, from their own reporters. They also furnish political and commercial news at short intervals to all the clubs, large hotels, exchanges, &c., over the Kingdom. The Press and public will not like to give up these advantages, and it remains to be seen how the Government will arrange to continue so valuable a service. On the other hand England should not be behind Belgium and Switzerland.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE MEETING.

At a female suffrage meeting a few days ago, at Manchester, at which the Mayor of Salford presided, the first resolution was moved by Miss BEEKER, in the absence of the eldest daughter of JOHN BRIGHT, and the second by the Mayoress of Salford. Letters of sympathy were received from several distinguished gentlemen and ladies, including Rev. Prof. KINGSLEY, J. S. MILL, M. P., and Lord and Lady AMBERLEY. Lord AMBERLEY is son of Earl RUSSELL. In this movement England is entirely ahead of America, though it is scarcely a year since it was first seriously talked about. Is it the soil or the climate that makes radical ideas grow so rapidly?

ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The third and last selection of national portraits, coming down to the present time, but not including living celebrities, has opened at South Kensington. Every person who has been worth seeing for the last hundred years is there portrayed, badly, for the most part, though there are some fine portraits by GAINSBOROUGH, Sir JOSHUA and LAWRENCE, and some recent good ones. Among the rest is a portrait of the late ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. She is described in the catalogue as the daughter of a London merchant. Mr. ROBERT BROWNING has written to the papers to ask them to say that this is an error. He says that "ELIZABETH BARRETT MOULTON BARRETT was not the daughter of a London merchant, but of a private gentleman."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

To-night the two prima donnas at the two opera houses are Americans. Miss KELLOGG is the *Gilda* in "Rigoletto" at Her Majesty's, and Miss VANZINI the *Margherita* in "Faust," at the Italian. Miss MENKIN, also an American prima donna, plays *Mazeppa* at the Pavillion. Then we have Prof. RISLEY's Japanese, Madame CELESTE's farewell engagement, and as many new and sparkling burlesques as there are pretty singers, dancers and legs for. England is thought to be a dull and gloomy country. It may be. London does not seem quite so lively a place as Paris, but still they contrive to find for its two dozen of theatres a good deal of talent, beauty, *chic* and deviltry. Female Leotards, pretty birds who fly through the air with the fewest possible feathers, and turn summersets like tumbler pigeons, fifty feet above the stalls, are the latest sensation. Speaking of Americans, they have a Norwegian giant, Major HANSEN, at the Crystal Palace, who "appears in the full uniform of a major of artillery of the United States Army." As his "symmetrical proportions and muscular figure" are supposed to fairly represent the Northern armies, it is easy to see how the Confederates were beaten.

THE SEASON.

This 18th of April, the trees, even the late sycamores, are in leaf, and the early pears are out of blossom. The weather is lovely as June and the land is full of flowers. MONADNOCK.

A Large Swallow.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Friday, May 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your "Minor Topics" of the 29th ult., you quote a strange case from the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, wherein it is stated a man swallowed a set of false teeth, while in an epileptic fit. A still stranger case occurred about fifteen years ago in Amity, Orange County, N. Y. A boy of 18 had become depressed and partially insane. At times his conduct was singular, but he seemed harmless, and no fears were entertained that he would attempt his own life. One day, standing by the clock, he made a gurgling noise that led his mother to inquire what it was. He said, "Nothing; only I've swallowed the clock key." On another occasion a silver spoon was missed, and this he said he had swallowed. During his sickness he was attended by Dr. HENRY C. SEELY, of Amity, one of the first physicians in Orange County. The boy died, and after his death his mother told Dr. SEELY that her son was such a truthful boy that she believed he had swallowed the key and spoon, and desired a *post mortem* examination. Her request was granted, and Dr. SEELY conducted the *post mortem* in presence of Dr. D. HOLLY, Rev. WILLIAM TIMLOW, and several neighbors. In the esophagus was found the spoon, and further examinations revealed the key, and also a pair of steel spectacles. The spoon was an ordinary silver tea-spoon. The key was an old-fashioned one of two right angles, and bars at least an inch and a half long. The spectacles had broad frames and oval glasses, such as were worn twenty-five years ago in the country. The case may be found in the reports of the New-York State Medical Society of about 1853-54. It may be a year earlier or later.

I recall the case to your readers who may be engaged in gathering such phenomena for the purposes of science. Dr. SEELY will no doubt furnish exact measurements to those who desire them. It seems impossible that such things could be swallowed and the person live. H. R. T.

Millionaires by Brevet of Jenkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. WEIR ROOSEVELT, justly stigmatizes the practice of dragging the affairs of private citizens before the public merely because they are rich. But there is an analagous practice still more reprehensible, that of publishing, *apropos* of nothing in particular, the names of persons with moderate independences, and doubling, quadrupling, decupling their fortunes—on paper.

Some years ago, the correspondent of a Boston or other provincial print made out a long list of New-York millionaires, which some of our journals copied. My name figured in this list, my fortune being over-stated by about 900 per cent. The fortunes of several persons with whose pecuniary positions I was well acquainted were over-stated by from 250 to 300 per cent.

Such paragraphs cause the subject of them much injustice and annoyance. In all business transactions he is expected to give more and receive less than his neighbors. He is asked, almost as a matter of course, to do much professional work gratis, often for persons richer than himself. He is constantly badgered with applications for all sorts of charities, public and private, real and fictitious, and considered mean and inhuman if he cannot satisfy them all. His name is placed, without his consent or knowledge, among the five hundred Vice-Presidents of a public meeting, and he is called on to pay $20 or $30 for the honor of appearing in a list with the editors of the *Sewer* and the *Jacobin*, the *Ringleader* and the *American Dunce's Newspaper*. He is suspected, or even openly accused, by charitable and benevolent persons, of cooking his income-tax returns to defraud Uncle Sam. It may be said that these are but petty annoyances, which a philosopher ought to be able to despise. Unfortunately, little things make up the great part of our every-day life, and constant dropping will wear away even the philosopher's stone. C. A. BRISTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following changes are announced by Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN as occurring during the week ending April 25:

Commissioned—Eleventh Brigade—Jeremiah V. Messerole, Brigadier-General, *vice* Smith, resigned. Thirty-first Brigade—Gayer Gardner, Ordnance Officer, *vice* Bull, promoted; S. Douglas Cornell, Quartermaster, *vice* Laing, removed. Sixth Regiment—William Syring, Captain, *vice* Schneider, resigned. Twenty-second Regiment—George W. Laird, First Lieutenant, *vice* Cullen, promoted; Theodore P. Austin, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Heath, promoted. Fifty-fourth Regiment—Philip Ruppert, Captain, *vice* Reinfeldt, resigned; John Bauer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Ruppert, promoted; Jacob Englert, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Bauer, promoted. Seventy-first Regiment—William H. Benjamin, Captain, *vice* Wolcott, promoted; John W. Wilson, First Lieutenant, *vice* Benjamin, promoted; Joseph B. Coe, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, promoted. Seventy-ninth Regiment—John S. Dingwall, Captain, *vice* McKay, removed. Ninety-sixth Regiment—Frank Keller, First Lieutenant, *vice* Rechfeldt, deceased; Joseph Pauer, Second Lieutenant *vice* Keller, promoted. One Hundred and Fifth Regiment—Albert F. Downer, Major, *vice* Curtiss, declined; Edwin G. Messing, Captain, *vice* Woodbury, declined. First Regiment—George Schaefer, Quartermaster, *vice* Mahlstadt, resigned.

Resigned—Sixth Regiment—Capt. John Bauer, Capt. John Schreiner. Forty-first Regiment—Capt. C. A. Jackson. Eighty-third Regiment—Second Lieut. John K. Paige. Ninety-seventh Regiment—Col. Schuyler Greenman. One Hundred and First Regiment—First Lieut. Thomas H. Dyett. First Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieut. Henry Rosebrook.

The Seventh Regiment will assemble in full fatigue for battalion drill, on Thursday next. Roll-call of companies at 4 o'clock P. M. The regiment will also parade on or about the 20th inst., in the new full dress uniform, and every member is expected to be fully equipped in accordance with the regimental bill of dress.

Companies D and B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have decided on making their pleasure excursion to Boston and Providence. Leaving New-York July 7, *via* Newport or Bristol line, they will make their headquarters while in Boston at the new hotel under the Stetson's management, known as the St. James. A committee from the above companies are now in Boston making the arrangements, which, we understand, are to be on a grand scale. The Bostonians are preparing to give the Busy Bees a buzzing reception. A mass meeting is called on Tuesday evening next, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, of all members who intend accompanying the excursion. No doubt there will be a full attendance.

The Twelfth Regiment will assemble on Friday evening at the State Arsenal for battalion drill. Admission will be by ticket.

The annual meeting and election for officers and directors of the "Third Corps Union" will be held on Tuesday next, at Trenton House, in Trenton, N. J., at 12 o'clock noon. The members will dine.

If the weather is fine to-morrow evening, Company D, of the Seventh Regiment, propose drilling in skirmish movements at Tompkin-ssquare.

The officers of the Seventy-first Regiment have accepted an invitation from Gov. English, of Connecticut, to attend his inauguration on Wednesday next. They will be accompanied by a picked volunteer battalion. A volunteer parade of the Seventy-first will take place during next month, when the new full-dress uniform will be worn.

Corporal Martin Schuster, of Troop E, First Cavalry, was recently elected Captain by his comrades.

The Second Regiment will assemble in full-dress uniform, armed and equipped, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday, May 12, Friday, May 15, and Monday, May 18, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for battalion drill.

Gen. Marvin announces that General Orders No. 6 are so modified as to relieve Capt. Frederick Wehman, First Regiment Cavalry, from a dismissal from the service on account of disobedience of orders, he having furnished satisfactory reasons for failing to report before the Examining Board to his brigade commander, upon whose recommendation, approved by the commandant of the division, this disability is removed.

The Adjutant-General also announces that the resignation of Capt. F. Wehman has been accepted, to date from March 23, 1868, but he is not relieved from accountability for public property for which he may be responsible, until he shall have received certificates of non-indebtedness for the same from the proper officer of the State Government.

In the Sixth Regiment the commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at Regimental Armory, on Monday, May 4 and 11. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will on Monday, May 25, proceed to Tompkins-square, for instruction in school of the battalion. Roll call at 2 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction on Friday, May 8 and 15. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. Elections for non-commissioned officers will hereafter take place for orderly-sergeant, fifth sergeant and eighth corporal only. Lieut.-Col. Schwarz, Capt. Mueller and Capt. Nonnenbacher are constituted a board to examine all officers henceforth elected or promoted in the line of this regiment, such examination to take place within five days after election. Major Kinny, Capt. Sterry and Capt. Zenn are constituted a board to examine all non-commissioned officers henceforth elected in this regiment.

The drills in the First Artillery have been suspended for the season.

The drill of Battery B, First Artillery, in field evolutions, in Tomkins-square, last Monday, proved a decided success. Gens. Shaler and Burger, Col. Teller, and a large number of First Division officers were present. Capt. Keim deserves great credit for his exertions to make his command a serviceable one.

A court-martial for the Eighth Regiment will meet on the 14th inst., for trial of non-commissioned officers and privates. Major John Appleton will constitute the Court.

It is announced that Col. Wm. S. Carr, of the Eighth Regiment, intends resigning his position on account of increasing business. The Grays will no doubt make some efforts to retain him some time longer.

The May Anniversaries.

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.—Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, 7:30 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

New-York Bible Society.—St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Report of the operations of the Society and addresses.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union.—Reformed Church, Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Speakers, Rev. Drs. DURYEA, HALL and GAUSE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

Baptist Sunday-School Union.—Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street, at 7:45 P. M. Addresses by Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., and Rev. G. C. LORIMER, of Albany, N. Y.

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

American Home Missionary Society.—Annual Sermon in Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., 7:30 P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Annual Sermon by Rev. GEORGE. E. HAGE, D. D., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

American Missionary Association.—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Anti-Slavery Society—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Tract Society—Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, 10 A. M. Speakers, Rev. Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria.

National Temperance Society—Third anniversary, Cooper Institute, 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Henry Wilson, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Hon. Neal Dow, Dr. F. R. Lees and Mr. J. H. Raper, of England.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

Annual Reunion of the American Congregational Union—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M. Senator Wilson will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others. There will be vocal and instrumental music. At 6:30 o'clock a reception will be held in the parlor of the Academy, when the public will be presented to Senator Wilson. A business meeting will be held at 3:30 P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Duryea, Dr. Laculn Taylor, of Canada, and Rev. Mr. Pilatte, of France, will address the meeting.

American Bible Society.—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M. Business meeting at the Bible House, 9 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

Protestant Episcopal Children's Missionary Society.—Steinway Hall. Speakers—Rev. Drs. Tyng, Newton, and others.

Hierosolyma Rouge Croix Chapter—Installation Ceremonies and Concert.

Last evening the ceremonies attendant upon the installation of the officers of Hierosolyma Rouge Croix Chapter, No. 7, were performed at Irving Hall, in the presence of a fair audience. The installation address was delivered by HARRY J. SEYMOUR, 33; Thier III. G. M., and consisted, in part, of a brief history of the Order, and an account of its growth in the United States.

The exercises terminated with a concert which opened with "La Rose Polka" on the piano by Mr. OVINGTON, and an aria by Miss JENNIE WADE. Messrs. BOEHMER and HAMILTON also contributed to this portion of the entertainment. The artists were frequently encored, and everyone present seemed to be fully satisfied with the evening's programme, and the manner in which it was executed.

A Domestic Tragedy.

On Tuesday last a tragic affair took place at Patchogue, Long Island, which has caused intense excitement in that place. ISAAC WILLETS, a prominent citizen, was surprised in the bedroom of Mrs. GARDNER by the lady's husband, who attacked the guilty pair with his pocket-knife and stabbed them both, it is believed fatally. GARDNER, who is a baker, had for some time doubted the fidelity of his wife, and on the day in question, when she and her paramour supposed he was out on his route serving his customers, he returned suddenly and obtained ample proof that his suspicions were well founded. GARDNER is represented to be a quiet, inoffensive man, and the popular feeling is strongly in his favor. He disappeared after he had revenged himself in the manner above stated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION.—The annual meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held Thursday evening in Calvary Chapel, adjoining the church, corner Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue. The Chairman read the annual report, which shows that the Gospel was preached to 40,000 of the poor during the year whom it would not otherwise have reached. Mr. WINSTON proposed an amendment to the by-laws, by which it is provided that one-third of the officers of the Society retire annually, and are replaced by a like number. An election for officers for the ensuing year was then gone into, with the following result: First Clerical Vice-President, Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D.D.; Second Clerical Vice-President, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D.; First Lay Vice-President, Mr. Thos. W. Ogden; Second Lay Vice-President, Mr. F. S. Winston; Secretary, Mr. A. McNulty, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. W. K. Kitchen. *Executive Committee*—Revs. T. M. Peters, D.D., E. A. Washburne, D.D., Thos. Gallaudet, D.D., C. V. Swobe, D.D., H. C. Potter, D.D., and G. T. Gear, D.D. *Lay Members*—Messrs. Wm. Alex. Smith, Richard A. McAndy, R. S. Holt, Pliny F. Smith, B. C. Morris, Jr., Thos. Eggleston, Jas. W. Elliott, M. D., Geo. R. Schieffein, Wm. B. Clark, H. E. Handerson, M. D., H. C. Von Post, and Adam F. Sackett.

THE USE OF STIMULANTS.—Dr. WILLARD PARKER lectured on Friday evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the subject of the use of stimulants in connection with the laws of health, before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The lecture hall was crowded with young men—attentive and appreciative listeners. Having set forth, as necessities of a perfect physiological condition of the system, the five great provisions of nature—light, air, labor, food and rest—the lecturer instructed how each of these should be enjoyed. Thus prefacing his lecture, he proceeded to discuss the properties of the different stimulants in use and to show their poisonous effects upon the human system. In spite of his repeated statement "that he did not wish to elicit any noise," the learned Doctor was frequently interrupted by applause—applause well earned, as but few present failed to carry away much valuable information and wholesome advice.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.—The contractors for repaving Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, are preparing to recommence operations. They have already placed a number of large piles of paving stones in the vicinity of Exchange-place and Wall-street, and in a day or two they will commence to remove the present pavement. The new pavement has been laid from the Battery to a point midway between Exchange-place and Wall-street. This was done last Fall. The contractors believe that if the proper facilities are afforded them they can complete the work during the present year. The contract price for laying the new pavement is $5 per square yard. As the price of both labor and material has fallen since the contract was made, it is believed that the contractors will make a very nice sum by their operations. The whole cost of repaving Broadway will amount to nearly $400,000. By the terms of the contract the work must be completed within eighteen months from the 1st of April, 1867.

CHEAP TRAVEL.—The fare to Boston by the Stonington line has been reduced from $5 to $3, and to Providence from $3 50 to $2. Also, to still further accommodate the public, the steamers of this line will touch at the new wharf foot of Nineteenth-street, East River, (within fifteen minutes of all the up-town hotels,) leaving there at 6 P. M., thus giving up-town passengers more than one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoiding the tedious and unpleasant drive through the crowded streets to the present landings. Baggage and reception rooms have been erected on the pier at Nineteenth-street, and such passengers as desire will be landed there in the morning on the down trip. The steamers of this line are the well and favorably known boats, the *Stonington* and the *Narragansett*.

NOT A HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the Fourth Ward Police Station, over the remains of Mrs. MARY MORRISSEY, who was supposed to have died at 81 Roosevelt street from the effects of a beating administered by her husband JOHN MORRISSEY. As Dr. WOOSTER BEACH had made a post-mortem examination and found no marks of violence on the remains, and announced that death had resulted from puerperal convulsions, a verdict to that effect, and exonerating the husband, was duly rendered by the jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland and twenty-three years of age. The report of violence having been used arose from the gossip among the other female inmates of the house.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—There were 1,522 arrests made by the Police during the week....THOS. FITZGERALD, of No. 27 Oak-street, had his right leg broken yesterday, by a plank falling on him, while unloading lumber from the ship *Michael Loos*, at Pier No. 18 East River. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....GEO. WARD, aged 20, of No. 210 Adams-street, Brooklyn, fell overboard yesterday from a Fulton ferry-boat while in mid stream. The current carried him to Pier No. 12 East River, where he was rescued by a boatman....H. L. BRANUM, of New-Brunswick, N. J., had his pocket picked down town yesterday. The theft was so cleverly done that the victim knew nothing of it until some time after.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. W. H. Draper, of Montreal; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. P. H. Smith, of Chicago; Hon. J. W. Park, of Vermont, and Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. A. G. Heaton, of Philadelphia; Major-Gen. Donaldson, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. McKibbin, of the United States Army, and Gen. Wallen, of the United States Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Capt. Cooper, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. H. A. Sammis, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

POST-OFFICE MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.—With this title the employers of the Post-office Department of this City have organized themselves into a society in the same manner as did the Police of the City some time ago—the object of the Association being to aid and benefit the families of its deceased members by a general subscription in their behalf. This subscription is set on foot only upon the death of a member. As the plan has been admirably successful in the Police Department, bringing comfort to homes which would have otherwise been left all but penniless, there can be no doubt that it will meet with like success with the Post-office employes, and prove itself a bond of good-fellowship between them.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—The two hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of this ancient school was celebrated in the school-rooms in Twenty-ninth-street on Thursday last. The examination of the scholars was very creditable to them, and the exercises in composition, declamation, and vocal and instrumental music were very gratifying to the parents and friends of the pupils. Premiums were presented to the most worthy scholars by Rev. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D.; the prizes by Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., and the diplomas to the graduates by the venerable Dr. DE WITT, who closed with prayer.

FIRES.—At 9:30 A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the grocery of Mr. DITTMAN, at No. 489 Ninth-avenue, resulting in slight damage; insured....At 7 45 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of No. 81 Cedar-street, occupied as a furniture store, by CLARK & DUERHOLZ, who sustained a loss of $600; insured. No. 64 Liberty street, occupied by JOHN SUTHERLAND, was also injured by the flames, occasioning a damage of $200; insured....At 5:30 P. M., another fire broke out in the third floor of JOHN SILLS' brass foundry, No. 216 West Houston-street, originating among some shavings. No damage.

REPAVING THE SEVENTH-AVENUE.—A meeting of the property-owners in its vicinity was held Thursday evening in Milliman's Hall to protest against the proposed laying of wooden pavement (the Stafford) in Seventh-avenue at a cost of $400,000, which would have to be borne by about 100 property-owners. Mr. JACOB REUCK presided. A resolution was passed expressing the willingness of the interested parties to have the avenue paved with Belgian stone, provided the county will pay one-half the cost.

SUICIDE BY A BARBER.—On Wednesday last, CHARLES GUNTHER, a German barber, residing at No. 286 Ninth-avenue, cut his throat with a razor, and died at the Mount Sinai Hospital on Friday. It appeared from the evidence adduced on the inquest held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, that the wife of deceased left him recently, and he became so angered and annoyed at the inuendoes of his acquaintances, that he committed suicide. Deceased was 34 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE COURT-HOUSE SITE.—The Commissioners of Estimate, &c., on the proposed extension of the site of the County Court-house, met on Friday, and announced to those interested the following awards for property to be taken: For land taken from Mr. EDWARD W. FISKE, on Joralemon-street, in the rear of the City Hall, 19,458 square feet, $79,000, and for buildings thereon, $7,000, making a total of 83.000. For the land between Mr. FISKE's property and the Court-house, known as the Devancene estate, and comprising 10,639 feet, and for buildings thereon, $49,500. For the land belonging to the Schenck estate, immediately adjoining the Court-house, on the Fulton avenue side; for four lots fronting on Fulton-avenue or Joralemon-street, $100,000, and for ten rear lots, $68,000; for buildings on the estate, $45,000; total award $213,000. For Mr. A. C. BURNHAM's gymnasium, on the Schenck land, $4,000 (to be deducted from the Schenck award) on account of the value of the lease held by Mr. BURNHAM; for fixtures in the building, $3,717 50. For Mrs. JARVIS' land, on the Fulton-avenue boundary of the Schenck estate, $28,000; buildings, $6,750; total $34,750. For Mr. D. HUGHES, value of lease owned by him on the Jarvis property, $23,000. For Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, the corner of Fulton-avenue and Boerum-street, adjoining Mrs. JARVIS' land, $18,500. Total of awards, $392,912. There was considerable dissatisfaction at this decision, the owners having placed a higher valuation upon their property. The amount claimed for the Fiske estate was $100,000; for the Schenck estate, $265,000; for the Gildersleeve estate, $20,000. The Commissioners have not as yet formally signed or executed the awards.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC LODGE-ROOMS.—The new rooms of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, were duly dedicated by the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, on Thursday evening last, in presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The rooms are on the upper floor of the Post-office building in Washington-street, and are commodious. They are fitted up in handsome style, with all the furniture and implements of "the craft," calculated to insure comfort. The ceremony was performed by Most Worshipful Grand Master, J. W. SIMONS, who delivered a happy and appropriate address to the members of the Masonic fraternity and their friends of the profane world who had been invited to examine the new temple. After the Lodge had been dedicated to God, to virtue and universal benevolence, and everybody was satisfied with the "squareness" of the building, the company sat down to supper, the abundance of which indicated the "plumbness" of the lodge. Commonwealth Lodge is now 12 years old and numbers 449 members; it is regarded as the second largest lodge in the State; its officers at present are: Master, Lester W. Beasley; Senior Warden, J. M. Rowan; Junior Warden, Skidmore Pettit; Treasurer, William T. Gilbert; Secretary, Jonathan Jones; Senior Deacon, Abel Crook; Junior Deacon, H. P. Bloor; Masters of Ceremonies, H. V. Carter and L. L. Robbins; Organist, Mr. Dudley; Tiler, Geo. Reock.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 8 o'clock Friday evening a fire broke out in the furniture store, No. 1,164 Broadway, of JOHN R. EGGLESTON, and the flames were not extinguished until a damage of $5,000 had been done to the stock. The upper floors, occupied by Mrs. ELIZA STANLEY, were damaged in household effects to the extent of $2,000, and the loss is fully covered by policies in the Etna and Hope Companies. The building was damaged $1,500, and is fully insured.

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

Why is PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, like nickel coinage? Because it has superseded all the old (s)cents. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

A Query and Advice.
BY A LAMP POST.

I say, my friend, have you yet seen
That GEM, called David's Prize—
Now selling all about the town,
In neat, convenient size?

If not, send straightway to your store,
And get it, by all means—
An act you'll never need regret,
While Time's swift cycle gleams.

'Tis made for WASHING—not to SELL—
As many other things,
Regardless of the consequence,
As long as money rings.

But hark! of David's Prize 'tis said,
"'TWILL DO JUST WHAT WE CLAIM:
Aye, bleach one's linen WHITE AS SNOW,
And DAMAGE NOT the same.

Then loving wife, secure the prize,
If linen WHITE and CLEAR
You would present your noble lord,
And have him call you DEAR?

TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT. GROCERS SELL IT.

Iron Stable Fittings, Mangers, Hay-racks, partitions, &c., wholesale and retail.
JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Nos. 8 and 10 Reade-st., corner Centre.

Janes, Kirtland & Co.,
Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.
FOUNTAINS AND VASES.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

We saw a few days ago at the Maison Mode de Paris of Miss C. M. OLNEY, No. 30 East 14th-st., Union-square, a large and most elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Hats, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Round Hats, and Ladies' Dress Caps, at prices at least 20 per cent. lower than can be found at any similar establishment in the City.

Ladies wishing a stylish and becoming Round or Dress Hat, a tasteful Morning or Evening Cap, should not fail to call at the earliest opportunity.

A New Meerschaum Store—Low Prices.—POLLAK & SON removed their Broadway store to No. 485 Broadway, near Broome. Their store at No. 27 John-st., near Nassau-st., is retained. Every article warranted to color. Repairing. Boiling, $1.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stop at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and examine the Self-lighting GAS-BURNER.

MARRIED.

MARTINEZ—DEVLIN.—On Wednesday, April 29, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, ESTEBAN MARTINEZ to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John E. Devlin.

DIED.

DITTMAN.—On Saturday, May 2, of inflammatory rheumatism, FLORENCE, youngest child of Martin and Yette Dittman, aged 9 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, from their residence, No. 44 West 47th-st.

DITTMAN.—The members of the Temple Emanu-El are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Martin Dittman, Esq., from his residence, No. 44 West 47th-st., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

By order of the President.

THEO. STERN, Clerk.

GODWIN.—On Saturday, May 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience, DANNIE, youngest son of Daniel and Charlotte Godwin, aged 13 years and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will rest in Greenwood.

LAKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 28, of concussion of the brain, ROBERT M. LAKE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Atlas Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Morton-st., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ATLAS LODGE NO. 316, F. & A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Bro. ROBT. M. LAKE. The brethren of sister Lodges are fraternally invited. By order of

JOHN BOYD, Master.

GEO. W. DURYEA, Secretary.

LEGGETT.—In New-York, on Saturday afternoon, May 2, CHARLES, youngest son of Merritt S. and Charlotte Leggett, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—At Paris, on Thursday, April 30, JOHN F. C. LOCKWOOD, of the house of Tiffany, Reed & Co.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 2, ISAAC L. MILLER, keeper of the County Asylum, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-Springville, Staten Island.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

PUTNAM.—On Saturday, May 2, CHARLES PUTNAM, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., on Monday at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains to be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WHEELER.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, May 2, HARRIETTA P. ELY, wife of John E. Wheeler, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WHITING.—On Saturday, May 2, Dr. ALEX. B. WHITING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Tuesday morning at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

WIGGINS.—On Friday evening, May 1, at Edgewater, S. I., in the 40th year of her age, ANNE TALBOT WIGGINS, wife of Charles R. Wiggins, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thos. H. Merry.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Edgewater, on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRD AMERICAN NATIONAL SHOOTING FESTIVAL.
A GRAND
MASS MEETING
in favor of the above Festival will be held on SUNDAY, May 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the
GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, New-York.
The following speakers are invited to address the meeting:
Hon. John T. Hoffman, Robert D. Holmes, Charles A. Dana, Fred. Kapp, Gen. F. Sigel, Gen. L. Burger, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodor Steinway, Dr. G. Sauer.
T. F. [illegible]TOFFEN, President.
MAX MORGENTHAU, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.—Exceedingly choice brands of contraband cigars and cigarettes, such as Figaros, Partogas, Non Hay Mas Altas, Principe de Galas, Jenny Linds, Henry Clays, Espanolas, Corona de Reginas, &c., will be sold by order of the Collector of the Port, at No. 117 Pearl-st., on MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. They will be offered, we understand, in small lots, such as gentlemen can purchase for their own use, and the opportunity to lay in a good stock is a rare one.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order for one year. Examine the different styles at the depot, No. 563 Broadway.

DR. N. BENEDICT, ELECTRICIAN—Heals the sick by the laying on of hands; all diseases cured by him; advice free. Office, No. 134 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, on the *Historical Precedents and Canonical Loyalty of an Interchange of Pulpits with non-Episcopal Ministers.* Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, on the *Historical Precedents and Canonical Loyalty of an Interchange of Pulpits with non-Episcopal ministers.* Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY, at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents. Sittings daily to test the return of the spirit.

SWEDENBORG AND MODERN SPIRITUALISM—Subject of lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. JOHN MILES, (LATE OF THE Albany Bethel,) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st.—Rev. U. SCOTT will hold Divine service in the above church on SUNDAY, at the usual hours.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach on *Sin and Sinners*, in his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st.—Services every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT IN CHURCH of the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. Montgomery. Address J. J. BONNET & CO., No. 34 Liberty-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JAMES O. SCRIPTURE will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Mr. WELCH, of Indiana, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Reunion exercises will take place in the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M., which the patrons and friends of the school are invited to attend. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. W. H. BOOLE in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A general prayer-meeting will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ye praying men from all the churches and denominations come in and pray. Seats free. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. CHARLES B. SING, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. BROWN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers removing to this neighborhood will find a pleasant Church home here. Come and join us.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—The Rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., New-York.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., precisely. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ A. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor. from Neufchatel, (Switzerland,) will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., for the last time but one.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be celebrated in the evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock, with appropriate and entertaining services.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Morning service at 10½, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening at 7½, will be continued the lecture on the *Life of Christ*.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—Seats free.—Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAY, services and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist second Sunday morning of every month. Baptism at every service.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL GIVE impromptu discourses and poems, under inspiration, before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on subjects given by the audience. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN Baptist, Lexington-av. corner 35th-st., Murray Hill, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. Hour of Service on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS changed to 4 o'clock, MORNING at 10½. Wednesdays at 10½ A. M. Fridays at 4 P. M. Pews can be procured after any of the services.

LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Will be opened after repairs, and with a new organ, on SUNDAY. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN. Collection for repairs at each service.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-York Bible Society will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., SABBATH EVENING, May 3, at 7½ P. M. A full report of the operations of the Society will be read, and addresses delivered.

ST. STEPHENS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This congregation, having been kindly invited to worship with the congregation of Trinity Chapel, in 25th-st., until they can provide themselves with a suitable place, have gratefully accepted the offer, and will accordingly worship there until further notice.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. L. JANES at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Quarterly Conference on MONDAY EVENING.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Eighth anniversary in Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., THURSDAY, May 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., and Rev. G. C. LORIMER, of Albany, N. Y.

FREE SEATS.—THE LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST Episcopal Church (corner 52d-st.,) will be opened on SABBATH morning, May 3, as a Free Church. All favorable to free seats over the pewed system are invited to be present.—*The Poor have the Gospel Preached to Them.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Eclectic Resurrection.*

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON preaches at 10½ A. M. In the evening Rev. Mr. BOWEN, the converted infidel will relate the circumstances of his marvelous conversion. Services, 7½.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by the visitors; singing by the children.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP Wainwright, West 11th-st. corner of University-place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will (D. V.) preach the 12th anniversary sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—SECOND OF THE course of lectures on *Church Principles*, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on SUNDAY, May 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject: *The Christian Priesthood a Sacred Order, and not a Human Institution.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector. Free Protestant Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be preached by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., in 5th-av. and 19th-st. Church, SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE Albany Bethel,) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer-meeting in the evening at the same place. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ at hand and future life for the righteous at his coming. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. All are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STAMFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock, *The Heart's Appeal.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, *On preaching fully the Gospel of Christ.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. WEEKS' DIScourses upon *Death Spiritually Considered*, at 10½ o'clock. J. B. CONKLIN, the Celebrated Medium, relates his Spiritual experience with Queen Victoria, President Lincoln and others, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D. on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—NO. 18 COOPER Institute.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Dr. J. LITCH, of Providence, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at No. 138 West 24th-st., at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Galleries free.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast and False Prophet, and Their Doom.*—Rev. xix., 20.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. J. A. DEVINE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, May 3. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting, 3½ P. M.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., AND REV. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., will address the Sabbath-schools in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., (Dr. Rogers',) on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING by Prof. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, May 3; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. H. H. BLAIR at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. G. D. MATTHEWS, Pastor elect, at 3½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington-av.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, morning and evening.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL, furnished with seats, pulpit and a new ORGAN, can be rented on Sunday evenings. Apply at the hall, No. 723 6th-av.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 3, by the Pastor, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ORGANIST WANTED—A COMPETENT gentleman for plain church service. Address, with terms, R. R. S., Box No. 90 *Times* Office.

REV. DR WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Amity Chapel, West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2, 1868.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62	108⅞	100 Quicksilver	27½
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 ...b3	106⅞	200 do	27¾
5,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	107	300 do	28
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New	108⅞	100 do ...b30	28¼
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	102⅞	100 do ...b10	28
60,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	103⅞	100 do ...2d call	28¼
25,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '67, New issue	109⅞	100 do	28⅞
6,000 do ...b3	109⅞	100 Adams Ex.	61¾
20,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d series ...b3	107⅞	100 do ...b30	61⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	67⅞	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25½
3,000 Tenn. 6s. new	65¾	500 do	25½
6,000 Missouri 6s	87⅞	200 do	25⅞
8,000 do	88	10 Am. Ex.	59¼
1,000 Virginia 6s. new	50	100 U. S. Ex. Co.	60⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s. '74	102⅞	50 Mer. U. Ex	31½
2,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. bds. ex int	80¼	100 Erie R.	71⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	119½	200 C. & N. W. R.	65
10 do	120	35 N. Y. Cen.	129
30 Cent. Nat. Bank	107⅞	300 do ...b30	129⅞
37 Fourth Nat. Bk	105	500 do	129⅞
10 Del. & Hud. C.	158	100 do ...s30	129⅞
1300 West. U. Tel	37⅞	50 do ...2d call s30	129
100 do ...2d call	37⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞
100 Canton Co	50¾	800 do	76⅞
100 do ...2d call	51	100 do	76¾
100 Mariposa Pr.	10	200 Clev. & Tol.	106¼
25 Union Nav. Co.	20	20 do	106
200 do	26	100 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	104
100 Pacific Mail	92	35 do	104¼
		100 Mil. & St. P.	65
		200 M. & St. P. Pf.	76¾
		500 T., W. & W.	51½
		50 New-Jer. Cen. R.	116
		50 do	116¼
		100 Ohio & M. R.	31½
		50 H. & St. J. Pf.	84½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '74, R.	111¾	2,000 Missouri 6s	87⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '62	108	1,000 do	88
13,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	106⅞	4,000 Tenn. 6s. new	66¼
9,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	105⅞	200 Boston W. P.	21
6,000 do	105⅞	100 Adams Ex	61¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	108⅞	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25½
50,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New ...b3	109⅞	200 N. Y. Cen	128⅞
500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series ...c	107⅞	200 do ...s15	128⅞
25,000 do ...s3	107⅞	100 Erie R	71⅝
50,000 do. 3d ser ...b3	107⅞	100 do	70⅞
10,000 N. Car 6s ...x c	64⅞	200 Hud. R. R.	136½
		300 Mich. S. & N. I. ex div	82¼
		200 Chi. & N.W.R. Pf.	76
		5 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	104½
		200 P., F. W. & C.	104¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25¾	100 Erie R ...b3	71¾
100 do	25¾	400 Reading R	90⅞
100 Adams Ex	61	200 do ...b10	90¼
100 Mer. U. Ex	31	100 O. & Miss. R. ...c	31½
200 Quick. Min	27¾	800 Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅞
100 do ...b30	28	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅞
100 Canton Co. ...b30	51	600 Chi. & N. W.	65
100 do ...b10	50¾	100 do	65⅛
300 do	50⅞	200 do ...c	65
100 West. U. Tel ...c	37¼	300 do ...b3	65
100 do ...b10	37⅞	200 do	64⅞
200 Pacific Mail	92	500 do ...b30	65
100 do ...c	92	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞
100 do ...s10	91⅞	100 do	77
100 do ...b3	92	400 do ...b3	77
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅞	100 do ...b10	77⅛
200 do ...c	129⅞	400 do ...c	77
100 do ...b15	129⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	31½	800 Pacific Mail	92
100 do ...s15	31½	1200 do	92¼
100 do ...b3	31¼	100 do ...b10	92⅞
100 Quick. Min	28¼	100 do	92⅞
200 do	28⅞	400 N. Y. Cent	129
100 do ...b15	28¼	200 do	128⅞
300 do	28	200 Reading R	90
300 do	27⅞	400 do	89⅞
200 do	27¾	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
300 do	27⅞	100 Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅞
400 Erie R	70⅞	100 do ...b5	90¾
800 do	71⅛	200 do	90¾
3100 do	70⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	64⅞
500 do ...b3	71⅛	600 do	64½
2200 do	70⅞	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	75¾
200 Clev. & Tol	106	200 do ...c	75¾
100 Pitt. F. W. & C.	104⅞	200 do ...b10	75⅞
300 C., R. I. & P.	94½	100 do ...s5	75¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	31½	100 Ohio & M	31½
100 Quicksilver	27⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅞
200 N. Y. Cen	128⅞	500 do ...b10	82⅞
400 Erie R	70⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	106½
200 do ...b15	70⅞	100 Chic. R. I. & P.	94⅛
1500 do	70⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76
200 do ...b5	70⅞	100 do	76⅞
100 Hudson R.	137	500 do	75⅞
200 Reading R. ...b30	90⅞		

SATURDAY, May 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅝@139½@139⅝@139¼ ₱ cent. The market, after the opening sales, felt the influence of the May Dividends on the Public Debt now being paid out quite freely from the Treasury Office; and also the weight of some partial sales by the Treasury Office; and also the turn of the Money market, from Friday, from 4@6 ₱ cent. to 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for carrying Gold. With all these causes operating against the rise in the Gold Room, the closing quotation was 139½ as against 139⅝ ₱ cent. on Friday night. The Treasury has paid out $7,032,000 on Gold Interest for the first and second days of the month. Further checks for Gold Interest have been issued, but not yet presented. The Banks gain $1,232,326 on their average Gold line for the week, the average being a rising one at the close of the week. The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $1,431,891, of which about one-half is in American Gold Coin, the remainder in Foreign Coin and California Gold and Silver Bullion. Of the latter the receipts of the week are $446,000. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $2,170,000. The Bank movement is largely enhanced on the Statement this afternoon. The Deposits are up $10,898,646, of which $3,996,842 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $5,314,055. These figures indicate a rapid return to ease in the general movement of the Banks; but it was remarked, to-day, that the inquiry for Monday was rather more active at 6@7 ₱ cent. than on Thursday or Friday. The additional employment seemed to be traced to the Gold Room. The leading Brokers in the Public Funds were supplied at 6 ₱ cent., and the Brokers in the Railways at 6 ₱ cent. early in the day, and 7 ₱ cent. at the close; but both departments of the Stock Exchange, after the early morning transactions, were lower than on Friday, and the *Bearish* interest in the Railways made some use of the reported turn in the demand for Money.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways were steadier after the particulars of the Bank Statement were made known. The State Bonds were better on new Tennessees:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103¼	103	Missouri	87¾	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108	Northwest	64⅞	64⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref	76⅞	75⅞
N. Y. Central	129	128⅞	Rock Island	94⅞	94
Erie	71¼	70⅞	Fort Wayne	104¼	104
Hudson	136⅞	136⅞	W. U. Telegraph	37⅛	37
Reading	90¼	89⅞	M'chants' Union	31⅞	31⅛
Mich. Southern	91¾	*82⅞	St. Paul Pref	76	75⅞
Ohio and Miss	31⅝	31⅛	St. Paul Com	64¼	64¼
Pittsburgh	82⅞	82⅞	Pacific Mail	91⅞	91⅞
Toledo	106	105⅞	American Gold	139⅜	139½
Tenn 6s. new	66	66¼	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1868	141¾	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868	141½	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5-20 coup. '67	109⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅞	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	106	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	94
N. Y. State 7s, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 6s. '72-3-4	101½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	75
N.Y. Canal 6s. 1875-77-78	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	67¼
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n.bds	65¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101	Virginia 6s, new bds	49½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99	Georgia 6s.	75
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99	Georgia 7s. new bonds	89
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99	North Carolina 6s	80
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	99	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	64
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	87
Illinois war loan	99	California 7s	130
Indiana 5 ₱ c	93	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Repub	116
Merchants'	119	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	125	Hanover	113½
America	142	Irving	106½
City	180	East River	98
Tradesmen's	137	Shoe and Leather	144
National	111	Continental	103
Merch'ts' Exchange	111½	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	110½
State of New-York	115½	Park	145
Commerce	119½	Central National	107
Broadway	250	Fourth National	104½
Ocean	103½	Ninth National	105½
American Exchange	116½	Tenth National	102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	128	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74½
Erie 1st M., Ex	105	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1870	100¾	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	89⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. ...x	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F.	104	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	97	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	98¼	Peninsula R.R. bonds	83
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91½
Lack. & West'n. bds	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Del. L. & W 1st M.	96½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	92½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,400,270 58; payments, $7,024,663 94; balance, $101,208,221 61. The receipts include for Customs, $292,000; gold notes, $1,292,000.

The Nassau Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

The following is the aggregate condition of the National Banks of the State of New-York, *outside the Cities of New-York and Albany:*

Loans and discounts	$57,845,486
United States bonds to secure circulation	33,814,350
United States bonds to secure deposits	3,758,450
United States bonds and securities on hand	3,445,960
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	3,063,438
Due from National Banks	11,170,347
Due from other banks and bankers	475,216
Real estate, furniture, &c.	1,518,388
Current expenses	539,539
Premiums	217,926
Checks and other cash items	1,480,538
Bills of National Banks	991,561
Bills of other banks	14,950
Specie	288,762
Fractional currency	141,173
Legal-tender notes	4,846,767
Compound interest notes	2,733,100
Three per cent. certificates	820,000
Total	$127,165,955
Capital stock	$37,245,241
Surplus fund	4,774,305
Undivided profits	3,959,045
National Bank notes outstanding	29,677,325
State Bank notes outstanding	559,373
Individual deposits	45,233,606
United States deposits	2,123,495
Deposits of United States Disbursing officer	92,650
Due to National Banks	2,106,617
Due to other banks and bankers	1,394,295
Total	$127,165,955

The following are the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the past four years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Passengers	$1,820,153	$2,546,329	$2,380,178	$3,349,033
Freight	4,107,261	5,163,939	6,225,081	7,553,306
Express	73,123	153,563	43,519	503,263
Mails	66,128	68,277	82,299	168,970
Miscellaneous	47,901	64,380	73,126	116,259
Total	$6,114,567	$7,976,491	$9,175,464	$11,[illegible]38

And the following are the comparative receipts for four months of the present and last year:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.
January	$696,146	$741,926	$45,779
February	574,665	800,786	226,121
March	765,398	855,611	90,212
April	774,279	1,068,958	294,679
Total	$2,810,489	$3,467,282	$656,793

The earnings for the

Fourth week in April, 1868	$352,934
Fourth week in April, 1867	243,889
Gain	$109,045

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending May 1, 1868, was $4,251,875.

The *Shipping List* has the following comments on the recently-discussed ocean freight brokerage question:

"The agents in this City of five of the Transatlantic Steamship Companies, viz.: the Cunard, Inman, Liverpool and Great Western, National and Anchor lines, have resolved that on and after the first day of June next they will cease to pay any brokerage on freight procured for their several steamers, 'being of opinion that, if any such brokerage is to be paid, it should be by the shipper who employs the broker.' From a cursory survey of the proposition, it would seem to be simply a matter of equity for the shipper, who is, in reality, the employer of the broker, to meet the expense of brokerage; but, regarded in a broad and comprehensive light, the conviction is forced that such an innovation upon an old established custom is, to say the least, inexpedient and calculated, in the long run, to result in the positive disadvantage of the steamship companies. The system of freight brokerages, if we mistake not, was inaugurated by shipowners, when our commerce was in its infancy, and if it was advantageous then, how much more so is it now, under the marvelous change in the conduct of business, wrought by steam and the electric telegraph? In view of the heavy expenses of the Steamship Companies, prompt dispatch is a matter of paramount importance to them, and while it is possible they may succeed for a period in their undertaking, we cannot help thinking that the result will be something akin to the traditional policy of 'saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung.' It has not been the policy of the Steam Companies to discriminate in favor of freight brokers; they have extended the same rates, or given gratuities to all who have furnished freights and demanded compensation therefor, and in times of depression in the export trade, and sharp competition among the lines, a system of bonuses, far more onerous than the regularly established brokerages, would, without doubt, be inaugurated.

The proposition to avoid the payment of brokerage is understood to have originated with the principals of the Company on the other side of the Atlantic, and not with their agents here, and we are inclined to believe that, after a brief experience under the new system, if it shall be inaugurated, they will have practical demonstration of their mistaken policy, and will then lose no time to recede from it. They will probably discover, in due time, that freight brokers are just as necessary adjuncts as brokers for the purchase or sale of commodities, exchange or insurance, and that they form an important part of the harmonious whole of our foreign commerce."

The gross income from operations of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$1,028,695 85	$1,003,725 27
From freight	772,534 15	739,184 45
From mails	14,164 26	17,448 50
From expresses	57,414 15	136,479 92
From rents	18,3[illegible]3 97	33,629 78
From interest, &c.	23,537 16	11,963 68
Totals	$1,914,729 54	$1,942,501 60
Working expenses:		
Repairs of road	$237,025 48	$110,159 09
Repairs of engines	103,728 03	85,758 37
Repairs of cars	145,629 64	52,459 03
Repairs of buildings	146,904 55	70,051 45
Repairs of bridges	21,490 61	4,947 42
Fuel	131,641 78	130,661 60
Oil and waste	18,877 26	15,380 92
Wages of watchmen, switchmen and signal men	25,963 44	25,338 82
Taxes, State on franchise	74,169 28	74,794 04
Taxes, State, city, town and county	17,144 43	31,106 92
United States tax on receipts, &c.	48,370 07	29,974 87
Water tax at Boston and Worcester	5,771 58	6,555 89
Passenger expenses	131,496 86	144,354 87
Freight expenses	228,591 16	223,278 76
Gratuities and damages	18,364 33	9,034 25
Rent of Agricultural Branch	21,635 23	9,039 67
Salaries, law expenses, &c.	47,724 51	51,331 00
Additional expenditures charged operating account	....	27,853 50
Totals	$1,424,528 21	$1,161,080 46
Net earnings	$490,201 33	$781,421 14
Dividends, 10 per cent., and United States tax	473,684 20	499,999 99
Surplus	$16,517 13	$281,421 15

Expenditures were made for additions and improvements in 1867, as follows:

For lands	$193,600 64
New buildings	157,403 55
New rolling stock	135,376 40
New bridges	21,051 41
Additional track for freight purposes	20,401 50
Total	$527,853 50
Deduct for construction	500,000 00
Balance to operating account as above	$27,853 50

The total income per mile of road in 1867 was $28,152 20; total expenses, $16,827 25, and the net income, $11,324 95. In 1866 the total income per mile of road was $27,749 70; the expenses, $20,645 39, and the net income, $7,134 31.

The Company have 40 locomotives, 62 eight-wheel and 1 four-wheel passenger cars, also 2-5th of 6 on steamboat train, and 44-234ths of 32 on land route; 11 eight-wheel baggage cars, and 2-5ths of 2 on steamboat train, and 44-234ths of 15 on land route train; 408 eight-wheel and 4 four-wheel freight cars, also 44-234ths of 13 on land route train; 25 four-wheel gravel cars.

Miles run by passenger trains, 459,364; by freight trains, 304,714; by other trains, 19,588; total, 783,666—an increase over the previous year of 54,196.

Number of passengers carried in the cars, 2,887,244; number of passengers carried one mile, 44,117,376. Tons of merchandise carried, 597,400; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 21,976,025. Increase in passengers carried, 223,419; increase in passengers carried one mile, 2,108,551; increase in tons of merchandise carried, 28,081; increase in tons carried one mile, 712,064.

Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile, 22,871,310; estimated weight in tons of freight cars, (not including freight,) 30,329,026.

Length of main line, 44⅝ miles; length of double track, 44⅝ miles; length of branches, 24 miles; length of sidings and other track, 22 miles.

Statement of Accounts, Nov. 30.

	1866.	1867.
Construction and equipment	$4,500,000 00	$5,000,000 00
Fuel, iron, &c., on hand	165,200 85	261,497 64
Loans and notes receivable	289,519 22	87,604 84
Freight uncollected	176,030 19	....
Grand Junction Railroad, first and second mortgage bonds	354,930 06	488,975 93
Land not charged in construction account	109,698 92	106,270 80
Balances due from other roads, &c.	128,297 38	186,547 15
Cash	36,133 54	113,719 24
Total	$5,759,810 10	$6,244,615 60
Capital stock	$4,500,000 00	$5,000,000 00
Reserved income	600,338 20	915,865 20
Insurance fund	21,110 25	29,220 25
Dividend payable Jan. 1	236,842 10	263,157 89
Unclaimed dividends	7,914 00	4,670 00
Bills unpaid	318,430 17	....
Balances due to other roads	75,175 38	31,682 26
Total	$5,759,810 10	$6,244,615 60

President—GINERY TWITCHELL.
Directors—Ginery Twitchell, Daniel Denny, Nathaniel Hammond, Benj. F. White, Emory Washburn, Peter T. Homer, D. Waldo Lincoln, William Claflin and George P. Upham.
Vice-President—D. Waldo Lincoln.
Superintendent—Abraham Firth.
Treasurer—Horace Williams.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

In the Matter of William H. Magie, Petitioner. &c.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,210—Southern District of New-York, ss.—I, James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, do hereby certify that in the course of the proceedings in said cause before me, the following question arose pertinent to the said proceedings:

FACTS.

On the 3d day of March, 1868, William H. Magie filed his petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, &c., with schedules A and B attached in the Clerk's office of this district, and the matter was duly referred to me as Register to take such proceedings as are required by the act.

It appearing by the petition—duplicate copy of which was (with the schedules) filed with me on the 3d April—that the petitioner "respectfully represents that he has been a general agent and clerk for twelve months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at New-York City," within this Judicial District, I examined the petitioner under oath on the 9th April touching the matter of his residence or business, to the end of deciding if this Court has jurisdiction of his case.

The petitioner deposed that he resides with his father at Elizabeth, N. J., and has done so since he came from Chicago, Ill., about four years ago. That he was formerly in business for himself at Chicago; that he had been engaged in looking after a personal matter since he came from Chicago, with the intent of returning there. That he has been engaged as book-keeper for a firm in William-street, New-York City, since Jan. 1, 1868. That previous to Jan. 1, 1868, and since about the middle of October he had been engaged in keeping books with a firm in Wall-street, New-York City. That he had not been engaged with any other person in New-York City, nor had any business connections save as thus stated, nor been engaged in business otherwise for himself. That he was unmarried. The petitioner did not aver place of residence. There are only three creditors.

Upon this state of facts I declined to make adjudication in bankruptcy of the petitioner, on the ground that the District Court for the Southern District of New-York had no jurisdiction of the case, inasmuch as the petition was not "addressed to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such debtor has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition, &c." To which decision and refusal the bankrupt excepts, and through his attorney prays that the question may be certified to the Judge, as to whether upon these facts this Court has jurisdiction of the petition, and whether adjudication should be had.

Which is granted, and this certificate forwarded to the Judge for his decision and opinion on the point raised.

Opinion.—In my opinion the law intended to confer jurisdiction in these courts only where the petitioner would be known publicly as a resident and citizen; or where he had such business relations with the public generally as would equally cause him to be known.

And it could scarcely be said that a person whose business was that of a book-keeper or clerk in a place where his name did not appear in public "carried on business in a way that would give any publicity to his occupation or person." The object of this provision as to jurisdiction would seem to be to prevent imposition upon creditors and fraudulent discharges.

And there is no hardship worked to petitioners, for if having no regular business by which they are known, they may apply in the district where they reside. Which facts and opinion are submitted for the opinion of the Judge. (Signed,)

JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register,

APRIL 28, 1868.

I think the Register was correct in his decision. The principles laid down by this Court in *In re* Kinsman, (1 N. Y. Legal Observer, 303,) in reference to a kindred provision in the Bankruptcy act of 1841, make it improper for this Court to assume jurisdiction in this case.

The clerk will certify this decision to the Register, James F. Dwight. (Signed,)

JAMES BLATCHFORD, District Judge.

APRIL 28, 1868.

A true copy of the original on file.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

COLLISION IN HARBOR—STEAMER AND BRIG—VESSEL IN STAYS.

Frederick J. Parker, et al. vs. The Steamboat Only Son.—This was a libel by the owners of the brig *Harp* to recover the damage caused by her being run into by the propeller *Curlew*, which was in tow of the *Only Son*, on June 5, 1863. The *Harp* was bound from Jersey City into the East River, the wind being south and the tide ebb. She stood over from Jersey City to about Pier No. 18, North River, and having, as she alleged, gone as close to the piers as was prudent, went about, and while in stays about southwest, she was struck by the *Curlew*. The *Only Son* was towing the *Curlew*, which was lashed to her starboard side from the East River to the pier at the foot of Vestry-street. She alleged that she was going up the river some 500 or 600 yards from the piers, and that when she saw the *Harp* her helm was put to starboard to pass her to west, but the *Harp*, instead of keeping on and running out her tack, came about right under the bows of the tow, which was then unable to avoid the collision. The *Harp* claimed that she went as close to the piers as was prudent before she went about.

Held by the Court—That the evidence favors the view of the *Harp*. With the tide ebb, the tug with her heavy tow would naturally go as near the New-York piers as she could to avoid the strength of the tide.

That it was the duty of the tug to avoid the *Harp*, and she recognized this duty, but miscalculated. The *Harp* had a right to come about, and the tug ought to have given her a wider berth.

Decree for libelants with a reference. For libelants—Messrs. Benedict & Benedict. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Donahue & Cooke.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER—FERRY-BOAT AND VESSEL AT ANCHOR—FOG.

Baron de Livremento vs. The Ferry-boat Baltic.—This was a libel by the owner of the Brazilian brig *Palma* to recover damages for a collision between her and the ferry-boat, which occurred about 6:15 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of December, 1863. The brig was lying at anchor in the East River, near the ferry-slip at Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The ferry-boat had made five trips that morning, beginning at 5 o'clock, and was on her trip from New-York to Brooklyn when the collision occurred. There had been a heavy fog since before 5 A. M.; the brig had anchored where she was the afternoon before, and had made no change in her position, except to swing with the tide, which had been ebb on the five previous trips, heading the *Palma* to the north, while on this trip it was flood, heading her the other way. On the other trips the ferry-boat had gone sometimes ahead of the brig and sometimes astern. On those trips the brig had a light in her rigging, but whether she had it at the time of the collision was disputed on the evidence. The brig was anchored within sixty yards of the line between the landing places of the ferry; the ferry-boat on the trip in question ran at half speed, blowing her whistle every few minutes, and looking for the brig; not seeing her, she stopped her engine, but started it again, and as soon as she got way on, slowed it to half speed and ran so till she sighted the brig about twenty yards off, when she stopped and backed as quick as possible and starboarded her helm, so as to throw her bow up stream to make the blow a glancing one; she could have stopped entirely in thirty yards.

Held by the Court—That the ferry-boat was in fault in going too fast in the fog, and that such fault contributed to the collision. That whether the brig had a light or not need not be passed upon, for the brig was lying in an improper place. Her anchoring where she did was in violation of the ordinance of the City of New York (Rev. Ord. of 1859. p. 291) and her violation of it was a fault (Lane vs. The Bedford Circuit Court, The James Gray vs. The John Fraser, 21 How., 187 to 189) which contributed to the collision.

Decree for libellants, apportioning the damages.

For libellant, Mr. Forster; for claimant, Mr. Silliman.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 1.

Before Judge Barrett.

LITIGATION BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.

John Watson, Robert Smith, David Thomas and Richard Monroe, Vestrymen of the Church of the Redemption, on their own Behalf and on Behalf of the said Church and of all other Persons, Members of the said Church of the Redemption, who may Come in and be Made Parties to this Action and Contribute to the Expenses thereof, vs. Frederick W. Welchman, George R. Patterson, John Savage, Henry Drayton, John Henderson and John C. Kennedy.—This case came before the Court on a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendants from preventing the minister in charge and the members of the Church, including the plaintiffs, from worshipping therein. The complaint sets forth that this Church is Protestant Episcopal; that it is situated in Fourteenth-street; that plaintiffs were elected vestrymen at an election held in Easter week; that at the same election defendants Welchman and Kennedy were elected Church Wardens, and others above named were elected vestrymen; that on Easter Sunday, Welchman, for the purpose of preventing the voters of the church from assembling for an annual election and preventing religious services, caused the locks of the church to be changed so that the doors could not be opened by the sexton; that on the Tuesday following, Welchman, Kennedy and Patterson caused a body of Police to be placed at the doors of the church, and thus prevented the plaintiffs and others of the church from entering for the morning service; that the minister, Rev. Uriah Scott thereupon informed those who had been refused admittance that he would perform the usual morning service on the steps. Whereupon Welchman and Kennedy, with the aid of the Police, forcibly prevented them from performing the service, and informed Rev. Mr. Scott that if attempted to hold service they would cause his arrest. That plaintiffs asked Kennedy why he pursued this course, and received in answer that it was by direction of the Bishop of the Diocese, and that the Bishop had the right to govern his own church. The complaint then proceeds with allegations to the effect that since Easter week the defendants Welchman and Kennedy have kept forcible possession of the church, &c.

On the other hand, the defendant Welchman says he was Senior Warden and Chairman of the Vestry; that before April 14 he had been informed of attempts being made to pick the locks to the church doors; also of threats to burn the edifice; he therefore caused a new and secure lock to be placed on the main door. Further, that by the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, notice of an annual election of wardens and vestrymen must be publicly given on two Sundays immediately previous to the proposed election; that no such notice was given, and hence the election, if any, was void. The allegation as to the Police being in attendance is also denied.

The case was argued at considerable length by counsel, and the Court reserved its decision.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Edwin W. Ryerson, James W. McKee, Harrison Brown, Chas. McWilliams, Maria Foster, Wm. Baitsch, James Murphy, Ferdinand Letz, John M. Palisse, Frederick Devoe, Anthony J. Hill, Emma Z. Youman, Otto M. M. Werle.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following deceased persons: Warren Jones, Geo. Edwin Brown, John McCullum, Mira Lackowski, Carsten H. Bohlen, Elizabeth C. Lippitt, David Egert, otherwise, David Eger, Elizabeth Ginn, Rachel J. Linn, Ann Delaney, Frederick Gehling, Isaac Forster, Peter Waters, Patrick Kane, William A. C. Kanefent.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP

were granted to the following persons, as guardians: To Joachim H. Sackmaun, of Mary Klages; to George B. Earhart, of Isaac Scott; to Henry Uffellmenn, of Hugo Silver; to Ferdinand Gebhardt, of Heinrich Fischer; to Louis Levy, of Asher Levy; to Charles Blauvelt, of Wm. R. and Daniel A. Linn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The business disposed of yesterday comprised fourteen cases of assault and battery, twelve of petit larceny, one of embezzlement, one of violation of Health law, one of cruelty to animals, one of carrying burglar's tools and one of keeping a disorderly house. Of these thirty-one cases there were several that promised a paragraph, but all these being adjourned without a hearing, the realization of the promise was deferred to some future Session. Of the cases tried not one proved itself worthy of mention, nor rose above the dead level of squalid, commonplace, petty crime.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Charles W. Hendrix et. al.; motion to refer back to referee denied.

In the matter of the application of Henry Meigs, Trustee, &c.; reference ordered.

Adele Coleman *vs.* John Coleman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John Jay, &c., *vs.* John Jay, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Sarah C. Bouton *vs.* Charles Bouton; report of referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 2.

By Judge Robertson.

Godfrey Fisher *vs.* Joseph Alexander et al.; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Green *vs.* Welsh; motion granted.

Central National Bank of New-York *vs.* Aaron S. Bright; motion granted.

William T. Hickock *vs.* William F. F. Melling et al.; injunction denied.

By Judge Jones.

Emile B. Morel *vs.* August Destony; motion granted.

Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore *vs.* Joseph S. Smalier et al.; motion granted.

Lydia C. Smith *vs.* James T. Lloyd; motion denied with $10 costs.

Bernard Straus *vs.* McParland; injunction modified. (See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.)

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

WILLS.

During the past week the wills of Edmund Willis, Joseph Stephenson, R. Pluman, E. Key, Thos. Kelley and John Cox, all of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Joseph Wicks, Christian Wagfahr, Jr., Elizabeth Dorsey, Mary E. Newcomb, Ellen McCabe and Joseph Dolan, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Matilda R. Mary for her four children, to John Garrison for Mary E. Dorsey, Benj. B. Newton for James F. and John W. Nelson, Mary L. Voorhies for Ella F. Voorhies, John Brady for Thomas Brady, all of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

In the case of Charles Finke *vs.* Meiret G. Read and Charles Chase, in which the suit involves the sum of $27,000, the jury disagreed again, and were discharged.

Alleged Infamous Crime—A Woman Outraged by the Husband of Her Sister.

Yesterday WILLIAM S. MAYNARD, a school-teacher, and MARY E. MAYNARD, his wife, who reside at No. 87 Greenwich-avenue, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when Mrs. MAYNARD, under oath, made the following statement:

Thursday night last her husband was absent from home, at Esopus, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. About midnight JOHN C. BOWEN, who is the husband of the sister of Mrs. MAYNARD, came to the house under the influence of liquor, and was admitted to the house by Mr. O'NEILL, the landlord, who resides in the lower part of the house, and Mrs. MAYNARD admitted BOWEN to her apartments, and told him to go to bed with her two children, which he did, while she lay down, fully dressed, upon a lounge in the front room, leaving a light burning in the middle room, and fell asleep. Very soon she was awakened by hearing a step, and saw BOWEN approaching her. Before she had time to make an alarm he had overpowered her, and despite her struggles he committed an outrage upon her person. When her husband returned, yesterday morning, Mrs. MAYNARD informed him of the outrage, and the parties going before Justice DODGE, and lodging a complaint, a warrant was issued for the arrest of BOWEN, which was effected during the afternoon by Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Second District Squad. Upon being arraigned, BOWEN, who is a young man of 26 years, indignantly denied the charge made against him, saying: "It is false throughout." After the customary formal examination, the prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, two notorious characters, WILLIAM KELLY and CHARLES MCGINNIS, entered the real estate office of WILLIAM L. GARVEY, No. 275 Mulberry-street, and professed a desire to rent some rooms. As Mr. GARVEY turned to his books for the purpose of informing them of the rooms he had for rent, KELLY seized him and gagged him with one hand, and tightly pinioned his arms. While Mr. GARVEY was thus held helpless by KELLY, the confederate, MCGINNIS, rifled the person of GARVEY and the drawers of his desk, securing $512, with which the two men escaped from the building. GARVEY raised an alarm, which, together with the fact of the two men running through the streets, attracted the attention of the Police, and the two robbers were captured in Marion-street, near Prince, by Officers FLANAGAN and HILLEBRAND, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and taken to the Station-house in Spring-street, where they were locked up, and nearly all the money recovered. KELLY is said by the Police to be the notorious Ward-politician and ruffian, known as "Australian KELLY," who has frequently required the attention of the Police on prior occasions. MCGINNIS is not so well-known to the authorities, and is presumably a new beginner in crime.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERFECTLY WELL.
MAY 2, 1868. M. F. R.

REMOVALS.

DR. MARCUS P. STEPHENSON HAS removed to No. 145 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 6 to 7 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT WAREROOMS OF
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.
Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering great inducements in
LINEN SHEETINGS,
ALL WIDTHS;
4-4 FAMILY SHIRTING LINENS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS,
(COLORED, BORDERED AND FRINGED,)
TOWELINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES;
EMBRODERED SHEETS AND PILLOW-SLIPS,
FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS;
REAL RUSSIA CRASH,
LINEN STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS.
LONG LAWNS, BATH TOWELS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND
QUILTS;
SHIRTING AND OPERA FLANNELS,
PIQUES, PRINTS, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WHITE GOODS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STREET.

RICH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
AND
DRAPERY MUSLINS
BY THE YARD.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
IN THE CITY,
AND
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO,
CORNICES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BRACKETS, PINS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
REAL THREAD AND LLAMA LACE
SHAWLS,
PARIS MADE MANTILLAS,
AND
WALKING SUITS.
LLAMA LACE SKIRTS,
PELISSES, POLONAISE,
FICHUS, AND JACKETS, &c.
ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED
BREAKFAST SAQUES,
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

SPECIAL AND INTERESTING NOTICE,
TO ALL THE FASHIONABLE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
The well-known and highly-popular Drygoods Store, No. 225 8th-av.,
ADOLF KUSTER, Proprietor,
will be reopened on
MONDAY, MAY 4,
(having been considerably enlarged and newly fitted up,) with a most splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
which will be offered at the very lowest prices that can be found in this market.
A large line of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
are specially recommended to the public, being the cheapest offered in many years.
LADIES, DON'T FORGET,
You are sure to find the cheapest dry goods at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No 225 8th-av.

NOVELTIES IN CARPETS
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 4.
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRYS, BRUSSELS, BODY BRUSSELS, &c., &c.
Together with a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS at $3 50 per yard.
FIRST QUALITY AXMINSTER at $5 per yard.
Also, MATS, RUGS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

POPULAR TRADE IN EVERY VARIETY
OF DRESS MATERIALS FROM 20c. PER YARD UPWARDS. VELVET CLOTH SACQUES, new and handsome, only $5: value $10.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, $12.
PARIS MADE SACQUES. Extra quality, only $15.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, from $50 upwards.
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, ready to wear, only $18.
EXTRA QUALITY DRESS SUITS, from $25 to $30 upwards.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, HUCKABACKS, CRASH, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, CARPETS, CARPETING, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC, OIL-CLOTHS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN AND BROCHE REPS, TAPESTRIES, PLUSH, SHADE HOLLANDS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, EMBROIDERED, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
The above form only a small portion of the immense variety now offering for sale,
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, May 4,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS,
INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS,
PARIS MADE LADIES' HATS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
Comprising all the popular styles. BOMBAZINES, MOHAIR LUSTRES, ALPACAS, GRENADINES, FLORENTINES, BAREGES DE FER, CREPES, CREPE VEILS, &c., &c. FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, May 4,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
THE RICHEST AND NEWEST PARIS DRESS
CAMELEON POPLINS, GLACE SERGES, &c.
PLAIN AND BROCHE BAREGES, GRENADINES, &c.
NOVELTIES IN CHAMBRAY GAUZES.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILKS.
JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

Imitation Ivory Goods.
Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received.
MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.
SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.
BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.
CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.
Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

J. E. FISHLEY, NO. 56 13TH-ST., TWO doors west of Broadway, Patentee of the Elysian Bed. Furniture varnished and upholstered. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, &c.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
APRIL 27th, THE BALANCE OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATION
and also a complete
assortment of Seasonable Goods,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
consisting in part of
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
RICH PARIS SILKS in all the new shades,
STRIPED, PLAID, CHECK, and CHENE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Wear,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS,
ALSO,
a full line of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY CLOAKINGS,
TWEEDS, HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
which will be retailed
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
ALSO,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Doyles, Towels, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods, Draperies, Cornices, and fixtures of every kind.
Also, at
THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY,
NEW CARPETINGS.
Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, and Stair Carpetings, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c.
Also,
Feather Beds, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, and Bedding of every description, of their own make.
N. B.—Those about refurnishing will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Where complete outfits may be procured at short notice and reasonable prices,
Also,
to their large and well-assorted stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohair, Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Collars, Veils, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c. JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3, REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

AGAIN WE UPSET HIGH PRICES.
Come on all who want their stores crowded, sell goods cheap, and don't be left behind.
HONOR AND WEALTH LIE AT THE FRONT.
DISASTER AND FAILURE LURK IN THE REAR.
We sell to-morrow a
SPLENDID YARD-WIDE WHITE MUSLIN FOR 1s.,
AND A SPLENDID UNBLEACHED MUSLIN FOR 1s.
These muslins were sold last week for 18c.
THEY HANG OUTSIDE THE DOOR. LOOK AT THEM. HOW ABOUT ALPACAS?
ALPACAS 37½c., WORTH 50c.; ALPACAS 50c., WORTH 75c.
BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, 25c. AND 30c., AND A SPLENDID LINE OF POPLINS 37½c.
HANDSOME BALMORALS, $1; GOOD FLANNELS, 25c.
Table linen, 3s., 4s. and 5s. SPRING DELAINES, 15c.
Very handsome Marseilles, 50c.
All wool Cassimeres 4s. and 6s. Fine Ginghams 20c.
BLACK BOMBAZINES 50c. A YARD, UNDER PRICE. Drapery Muslins from Auction.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, HALF PRICE.
GOOD SUN UMBRELLAS 60c. AND 75c., AND EXTRA FOR $1; HANDSOME PARASOLS $1; EXTRA HANDSOME $1 25; VERY CHOICE PARASOLS $1 50, $2 AND $2 50.
These prices will be higher later in the season.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 18th-st.,
and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MME. F. PINCHON,
NO. 56 BLEECKER-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MAY 4,
A CASE OF NOVELTIES
IN
PARIS COSTUMES
FOR
WATERING PLACE, STREET
AND HOME WEAR.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND
SMALL WARES.
REID & BROTHER,
No. 367 BOWERY, (east side,)
Near 4th-st.,
Have now a complete assortment of the above goods, of superior quality and at moderate prices.
N. B.—Bonnets and Hats made to order.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in the manufacture of fine jewelry, by a firm well known the past 18 years. The advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $20,000 capital. Office in New-York. Communications addressed to R. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

FOR SALE IN BOSTON—ROOMS FOR THE sale and repair of sewing-machines; doing a good business; located in Court-st., and a good place to introduce new machines. Also, repair shop in Washington-st., established four years; present owner going to Canada. For a bargain apply to or address Sewing-Machine Rooms, No. 144 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—One of the most beautifully arranged in this State. Cost $6,000, offered for $3,500, half cash, security for balance, or good indorsed note one year. Proposals for three days only. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 78 AND 154, East 25th-st., near 3d-av.; cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. W. L. WILLIAMS.

THE STOCK AND LEASE OF STORE of one of the best business positions in the city for sale. Apply at No. 125 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A CAR OF THE HARLEM RAILroad Company, in the month of January last, a package containing a considerable amount of money in bills. The owner can have the same upon application to the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, by proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE Mr. GEORGE HAZEN ceases to be the agent for the sale of our Renovating Horse Powders, and has no right or authority to make contracts, or collect moneys for our account.
STARIN & FLOYD, No. 209 Duane-st.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the vault owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, (2d-st.,) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 26, on MONDAY next, May 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SILICATE.—THE NEW SILICATE SLATE—neat, handy and durable.
ASA L. SHIPMAN & SON, General Agents,
No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM still, of thirty bbls. capacity, in complete running order. Machinery, boiler, &c., not wanted. Apply at No. 58 Water st., up stairs.

PAPER HANGINGS—FOR SALE CHEAP, slightly damaged in the manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses adjusted to the sight at the Optical Institute, No. 1,120 Broadway.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FRESCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. R. MARVIN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
APRIL 30, 1868. GEORGE H. MARVIN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that CHARLES R. MARVIN, CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN and GEORGE H. MARVIN, who reside in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MARVIN BROS. & CO., for the buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission, and for the transaction of a general financial and brokerage business in the City of New-York; that all the partners interested in the said business are the said Charles R. Marvin, who is the special partner, and the said Charles H. Marvin, Tasker H. Marvin and George H. Marvin, who are the general partners; that the said Charles R. Marvin has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868.

REMOVAL.
BOUND & CO. have removed from No. 44 to No. 36 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us Mr. CHARLES A. COLBY, late cashier of the Bay State National Bank of Lawrence, Mass., and will continue the general banking and commission business in commercial paper and other securities under the firm name of BOUND, COLBY & CO., at our new office, No. 36 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. BOUND & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. L. CUTTING,
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
APRIL 30, 1868. J. D'W. CUTTING.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., May 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business in stocks, notes, bonds, gold, &c., under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, at No. 48 Pine-st.
CHAS. L. BOGERT,
Late of E. C. Bogert & Co.,
SAMUEL WHITE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between VAN SICKLER & FORBY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
R. M. VAN SICKLER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. WILLIAM F. FORBY.

THE FIRM OF TYLER, WRENN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES E. TYLER,
JOHN H. WRENN,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. JAS. J. ULLMANN.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.
MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—H. O. FARRELL has just received from auction and by last steamers the largest assortment of carpets ever offered in this market, and is determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the City, consisting of Crossly's super Brussels; also, can be found three-plys and ingrains, mattings, oil-cloths, window shades, all offered at lower prices than anywhere else in the City. His furniture warerooms contain the largest and most varied stock of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture in the United States, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., extending through to Nos. 267, 269, 271 West 35th-st.
N. B.—My motto is quick sales and small profits.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.—Furniture at a great bargain for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel for $175, $200 and $225; parlor suites, covered with reps, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest style; mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.: 5,000 volumes of books for sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES HERNON, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 3, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

PAPER MACHINERY FOR SALE cheap, consisting of four rag engines, two large rotary boilers, steam engine, Kinsley's engine pumps, tanks, piping, shafting, pulleys, hangers, and miscellaneous machinery for paper making, at DAVIS' machinery yard, Nos. 120 to 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE, by a respectable widow woman, with a baby two months old; has good reference. No. 110 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, ACCUStomed to the care of children, and who has been six years with her present employer, desires to give her services as nurse or attendant to any family while going to Europe; will accept a free passage as compensation. References exchanged. Address M. C., Box No. 1,234 New-York Post-office.

A SCOTCH WOMAN WHO IS NEVER sea-sick wishes to engage with a family going to Europe to take charge of the children. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 2 West 34th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; is a young married man, trusty, sober and obliging; can work in the garden if required. Call on or address No. 16 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener by a single young man of experience in Europe and in this country; the highest reference from last place. Address W. K., Box No. 204, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will assist in a garden and make himself useful; and be found sober and honest; has good reference from his last place. Address K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and groom; good reference given. Address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR
THE WORKSHOP,
A Monthly Journal devoted to Progress of the Useful Arts. With illustrations and patterns covering the wide range of art applied to Architecture, Decoration, Manufactures, and the Trades generally.
Also: the German edition of this Journal.
Price $5 40 a year, single numbers 50 cents.
One single available design or pattern may be worth far more than a full year's subscription; hence it will be easy to find a large number of subscribers. Specimen numbers and prospectuses gratis.
E. STEIGER, No. 17 North William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT A GENtleman's country-seat, a short distance from the City; either English, Welsh, Scotch or German. One who can produce good testimonials may find a good home by addressing Box No. 3,579 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO IS qualified to grade and lay out grounds: also, two farm laborers and a gardener. Apply at No. 392 East 9th-st., 12 to 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

GOOD CLOAK HANDS; ALSO, OPERATORS on bosoms (Wheeler & Wilson's machine) wanted, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Christie sts.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 2, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 11 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 91 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

$200 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN.

200 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, viz.:

Certificate No. 66,796 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.

Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.

The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.

B. L. SMYTH, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the above-mentioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.

B. L. SMYTH.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Has removed from No. 257 to NO. 240 BROADWAY, (One door above Park-place) during the rebuilding of their Banking House. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned,

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,2.5, 8,059, 8,591, 8,903, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 25,959, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 213, 301, 303, 497, 742, 570, 901, 903, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 70 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest coupons, due MAY 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds, issued by authority of act of the Legislature, number 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, or at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, at the option of the holders.

ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer, State of Louisiana.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL CO., No. 19 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 11, next, at the office of Wm. C. Weed, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M. By order.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. WM. C. WEED, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.

A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of:

Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and other specimens.

The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.

Can be purchased low.

Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

D. LANE, Chamberlain.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1, 1868.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has been declared, payable Monday, May 4, 1868, to shareholders of record on that day. Transfer-books closed from April 26 to May 5.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 19 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. CENTRAL SALESROOMS, Corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

REGULAR SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., EVERY FRIDAY By JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 4 and 5,

At 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of every description from families removing. ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 8, 9 and 11.

Contributors to this sale will greatly oblige us by sending in their goods, if possible, by Tuesday, the 5th instant.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY." J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FIVE LOTS SITUATE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

5TH-AV.—The plot of land, consisting of 5 lots, situate on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st., having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 125 feet.

This property is opposite the grand entrance to Central Park, and the contemplated widening of the avenue by the Park Commissioners makes the avenue 300 feet wide in front of these premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 22 East 41st-st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 293 5th-av., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT ART SALE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT PICTURES.—A large and choice collection of FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS.

A great part of which are a gentleman's collection, and sold by order of the Assignee. A class of paintings not often seen in the auction room, such as F. E. CHURCH—THREE LANDSCAPES. Several by Wm. Hart, Jas M. Hart, Sonntag, Inness, Tait, Ruggles, Guy, Whittredge, Gignoux, Hekking, David Johnson, Darley, &c. Also, beautiful specimens by Robbe, Hildebrand, Toussaint, Carl Jutz, Gerard, Marohn, Seignac, Ed. Frere, Brochart, Lasalle, Von Seben, Koekkoek, J. Hubner, Rose, Noterman, Richomme, Girardet, Horace Vernet, Dieffenbach, Trayer, C. M. Webb, Dubasty, Vaarberg, Pecrus, Verheyden, Sell, Leickert, Verwee, Jungheim, Verlat, &c. Now on view free, day and evening. The whole to be sold, by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Salerooms, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 4, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the four-story private dwelling No. 49 1st-place, Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, rosewood and walnut suites in reps, Voltaire chairs, seven-octave rosewood piano, rosewood bookcase, etagere and hatstands, marble-top rosewood and other centre-tables, satin damask and brocatel curtains, cornices, shades, three pier and other mirrors and slabs, mantel ornaments, splendid velvet, Brussels and other carpets, velvet and fancy rugs, stair carpets and rods, fine oil-paintings and engravings, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, sofas, lounges, tables, do. marble-top bureaus and washstands, enameled suites, feather pillows and bolsters, best hair and other mattresses, oil-cloths, oak extension dining and other tables, do. chairs, silver plate, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, ice-chests, &c. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut, oak and chestnut parlor and chamber suites, black walnut hat-racks, rosewood centre and side tables, extension tables, b. walnut bookcases, iron safes, sitting & standing desks, stools, &c. &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the fine private residence of Henry Vanschaick, Esq., No. 161 West 23d-st., the entire furniture of the completely-furnished residence as above. The sale will embrace royal Wilton and Brussels carpets; rosewood 7-octave piano, by Steinway; black walnut, ebony and gilt parlor suites, in satin brocatel; superb inlaid marqueterie cabinet, carved black walnut and ebony armoire-a-glace, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany carved centre and side tables, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, blue satin brocatel curtains, heavy lace curtains, solid rosewood extension table, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, buffets and secretaries, most of which were imported from Paris; rich gilt French clock, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and ornaments, fine oil-paintings and engravings of great value, best curled hair mattress, bolsters and pillows; china, cut glass and silver ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Will be on exhibition on Monday, with permits and catalogues, to be had at the office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the brown-stone mansion No. 11 East 14th-st., all the elegant furniture contained therein, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in rich satin brocatel; carved rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, ebony and gilt bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, rich carved rosewood armoire-a-glace with mirror door; oak extension tables, buffets and chairs, black walnut and ebony library suites, in reps; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with gilt cornices to match; Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; rich satin, brocatel and lace curtains and cornices; linen shades, china, glass and silver ware, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MAY 4, AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 240 Clermont, between Lafayette and De Kalb avs.:

Mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, extension table, feather beds and mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine engravings, crockery and kitchen furniture.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, late of No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONeers, have removed to their new and spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, where they will (as usual at their old location) hold sales at auction of furniture, fancy goods, books, paintings and general merchandise, and will also give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of persons declining housekeeping.

Their salesroom being located on one of the greatest thoroughfares of New-York, and being of nearly double the size of their former one, offers superior advantages for the display of goods in every particular to that of any other auction-room in the City. Liberal advances made on consignments.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

At the private residence, No. 59 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, carpets, mirrors, bronzes, statuary, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, genteel household furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

SATURDAY, MAY 9.

At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, genteel household furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., &c. Particulars in time.

TUESDAY, MAY 12. ASSIGNEES SALE.

At salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway, the entire stock of GEO. R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt, consisting of fancy goods of all descriptions. Particulars in time.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICE—ASSIGNEE SALE—in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, at the salesroom of H. D. MINER & BARKER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the stock of goods of the above-named bankrupt, being part of his assets, consisting of pocket-books, card-cases, writing desks, work-boxes, bankers' cases and an assortment of fancy articles.

Dated at New-York, this 2d day of May, 1868.

G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

By order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at No. 117 Pearl-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock:

Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell as above, very superior brands of imported cigars in small lots, among which are Upmans & Upmans' Regalia, Figaros, Intimidad and many other very choice and rare brands.

Parties wishing a fine article should not miss this rare opportunity.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Catalogues ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC, BALTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the above-named vessels, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated New-York City, April 25, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said MONTANA MILL, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000 pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000 Knapsacks.
3,000 Trowsers, foot.	17,000 Canteens.
1,500 Trowsers, m't'd.	10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300 Camp Kettles.
37,816 Felt Hats.	32,000 Mess Pans.
22,000 Hat Cords.	7,859 Ax Slings.
17,000 Leather Stocks.	1,961 Pick Slings.
2,339 Leather Leggings.	2,456 Hatchet Slings.
3,351 Linen Leggings.	4,900 Pickaxes.
30,000 yards Worsted Lace.	7,300 Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.

About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c.

Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, No. 140 West 18th-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BETWEEN De Kalb and Lafayette avs., one new three-story basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone basement and trimmings; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the building, or of BILLIN & SON, Builders, No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.: all fenced in good order; under-drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE, beautifully situated at North Belleville, near Boiling Spring, and Rutherford Park, N. J.—An Italian villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms; 40 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn and water-front; rent $1,800. Also, a beautiful place of ten acres, with cottage, 12 rooms, fruit, shrubbery and fine old forest-trees, private water-front, with good bathing, boating and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; rent $300. Apply at the St. Denis Hotel, Room No. 35, between 9 and 11 A. M. or 7 and 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., NEAR the depot, 45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York; 45 trains daily each way; yearly commutation, $55—A frame house, well built, 21x55 feet; two-story and basement: 10 rooms and cellar; plenty of closets; furnace, water and gas; spacious verandah; lot 60x153 feet; situation elevated; well graded, drained and stocked with young fruit trees and bushes, shade trees and roses; price, $10,000; part can remain. For further particulars, inquire of C. HUGHES, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WHITE PINE, OAK AND COAL PROPERTY.—A large and valuable white pine and oak timber property, underlaid by excellent bituminous coal fit for gas and steam purposes; there are also large deposits of black band iron ore in portions of the property; it is the nearest bituminous coal property by railroad and canal to the City of New-York, and the timber can be floated from the property to tide-water. For further particulars apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling-house with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50 feet, gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; ice-house filled; good garden spot, plenty of shade trees, apples and grapes; large barn and carriage house, stable accommodations for five or more horses. Half a mile from depot; sixteen trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or, between 12 and 2, at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—(FLUSHING)—Very complete house; erected by owner two years since, in first-class neighborhood; contains eleven rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, water-closet, laundry, furnace, gas throughout, well, cistern—every possible convenience of City houses; grounds ample, beautifully improved; six minutes' walk from depot. Price, $13,000; two-thirds can remain on mortgage, or will exchange for City property. JAMES B. PARSONS, 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, a new and desirable house, with bay windows, containing 12 rooms, large pantries, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated and view fine; three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, Esq., at Summit.

CLARENDON HOUSE—NYACK, N. Y., TO let on very favorable terms; 35 rooms, barn, three acres; beautifully situated near the river. Apply to R. P. EELLS, Nyack, or W. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, NEAR FERries, Gothic cottage, eight rooms, garden, with fruits, stable, &c. Price $5,000.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED FOR CASH.—Parties owning lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa may find a customer by furnishing the location and description. Address J. BENNET, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND family residence of the late Daniel Holsman, Esq., delightfully situated on the East Bank of the Passaic River, three minutes' walk from the Erie Railway station, at Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey; 11 miles (or 47 minutes) from the New-York City Hall; numerous daily trains. The mansion, containing 25 rooms, is a large, substantial 3-story brick building, with stone basement and spacious verandahs surrounding on all sides, to which a splendid conservatory is attached, a fine garden, hot-houses, forcing beds, with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. The elevated pleasure grounds on which the mansion stands, include a beautiful grove of large ornamental native and foreign forest trees. In front are two beautiful lakes separated from each other only by the carriage drive, and abounding with choice fish. The mansion would afford a most delightful family residence, or be suitable for a select boarding house or seminary.

Also, 165 acres of land, with farm-house, barns, stables and out-buildings to let separately, or with the mansion. Refer to Mr. Anthony Post, at the "Cottage" on the premises. Apply to SAMUEL SHERMAN, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET – FURNISHED, BY THE YEAR OR season, a first-class gentleman's country seat, on North Shore, Staten Island; contains twelve rooms, with all modern improvements; the whole in perfect order; about six acres of ground, with fine vegetable garden; great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; front lawn, with water view; stable, carriage house, bowling alley, &c.; forty-five minutes from New-York, ten minutes from landing.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE at Clinton Hill, Newark, N. J., 14 rooms, bath, &c.; one or three acres of land, with coach-house, stables, &c.; also a cow and poultry. To be had for the season only. High ground with magnificent views, and within one hour of Wall-st.; $250 per month. ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 130TH-ST., HARLEM. TO LET.—House three-story, high stoop, brown stone, handsomely furnished, with all conveniences, and in complete order; 25x42x100; price $175 per month. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—FURNITURE FOR SALE cheap—The lower part of a very desirable house near Bank-st.; only those wishing to buy furniture need apply; splendid chance for those wishing to commence housekeeping; furniture nearly new; neighborhood good. Inquire of Mr. MURPHY. No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the depot, a neat cottage, furnished; 11 rooms; pleasantly situated; about three acres in orchard and garden; finely fruited; ice-house filled; large and convenient stable. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, N. J.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 321 West 35th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., with carpets and oil-cloth, at a reduced rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at No. 711 Lexington-av. J. SEXTON.

TO RENT—IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR THE SUMmer, a large and commodious house with five acres of land, a fine garden and great variety of fruit; within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. Apply to JOHN WILEY, No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

TWO HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Bay side, Flushing, on the water; 15 and 13 rooms; bathing house, garden fruits and vegetables for one; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 21.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished house, with all conveniences of a city house, on the shore; delightful location, near landing; will be leased for three years.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, ten minutes from Factoryville Landing, cottage house, 17 rooms, with 8 acres of land, fruit, garden, and stabling. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE UP THE Housatonic Valley; beautiful and shady grounds, barn, icehouse, &c. Address Box No. 6,656 Post-office, New-York.

LARGE FACTORY TO RENT AT Hastings, with power and dock; buildings 150 x45; four floors. Call at the Machinery Intelligence Office, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN SUMMIT-st., Brooklyn, in good order; handsomely furnished; $150 per month. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A rare chance for a new house, 10 rooms, three minutes from Depot. Apply to E. ELY, No. 94 Gold-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF house No. 144 West 19th-st.; rent $40 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR sale, at Woodside, L. I., 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 1½ acres. PHELPS, FALLON & CO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., A HANDsomely furnished cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the landing. Apply at No. 24 Dey-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 615 BROADWAY, A FINE large room, second floor front; also, cheap offices on first and second floors, rear. Apply to J. B. WEST, on premises.

LAW OFFICE AND DESK ROOM TO LET.—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—A FURNISHED basement to let at No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owning their house, desire to arrange with a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, to occupy rooms, either singly or en suite. The house is located in First-place, near Clinton-st.; has all the improvements, and will afford a good home to desirable parties. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family up-town. For location, terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A small private family residing on Lexington-av., near 40th-st., would let the rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; high-stoop brown-stone house; all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; best of reference given and required; terms reasonable. Address W. K., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on the second floor to let, together or separately, to a party of gentlemen; also, two single rooms; all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 143 East 28th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given, if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a front parlor and rear bedroom connecting, both good size, and extremely pleasant, or would be let separately, in the house of a private American family, at 38 West 11th-st., near University-place.

NO. 59 WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms, without board, on second, third and fourth floors, en suite or singly, for gentlemen only, in private family; convenient to several clubs.

ADULT PARTIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD and home comforts with an American family of good position on 45th-st., near 3d-av., at $15 per week each. Refers to O. HOLDEN, No. 12 Bible House, whom address with reference.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMily would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with board and pleasant front room; also a back room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Address H. D., Box No. 2,398 Post-office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to let, pleasantly located in Jersey City, ten minutes from the Ferry. Address A. B. B., Box, No. 140 *Times* Office.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD IN CITY OR country, first-class places, should apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choice rooms to let on first and fourth floors, with or without board.

HOBOKEN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN find a pleasant room at No. 147 Hudson-st. Best references required.

17TH-STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

AN ELEGANT LARGE PARLOR ROOM, with or without a bedroom, to let, unfurnished, No. 31 Washington-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, New-Jersey, opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT Madison, N. J., would take a gentleman and his wife or two ladies to board for the Summer, or balance of the year; no other boarders. Address, with reference, Box No. 5,219 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—SOR TERESA.

DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 4 and 5, SOR TERESA (SISTER TERESA), OR ISABELLA SUAREZ, produced with immense enthusiasm during the late incomparable and triumphant season in Havana.

ADELAIDE RISTORI....as....SOR TERESA.

SOR TERESA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

IRVING HALL, BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 3, the following artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Sunday Concert,..................	Mrs. Jenny Kempton.
Sunday Concert,..................	Mr. Charles Henry.
Sunday Concert,..................	Mr. H. M. Dempster.
Sunday Concert,..................	Mr. Theo. Thomas.
Sunday Concert,..................	Mr. A. H. Pease.
Sunday Concert,..................	Mr. G. W. Colby.
Sunday Concert,..................	Tickets, $1 00.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868. BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.

Blind Tom, the wonderful negro boy pianist, will give a series of his recherche entertainments at Irving Hall, commencing MONDAY, May 4, his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was visited by thousands, and regarded by all as the greatest musical genius living.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, her celebrated lecture on IDIOTS AND WOMEN.

As MISS DICKINSON will not be present in New-York during the Anniversary Week, this will be the only opportunity her friends and the public will have of hearing her this season.

THE LECTURE HAS BEEN REPEATED ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TIMES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may be procured on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and the following days at Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR, FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE. MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st. EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M. TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS. OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble. Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations," and for furnishing Primary School No. 27, situated on the north side of West 37th-st., near 10th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND, JOHN HOLZDERBER, PETER TRAINER, DANIEL EARLY, Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. DOHERTY, JOHN M. HELCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERRENCE RILEY, A. H. UNDERHILL, Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DENNIS J. TWIGG, WM. H. THRALL, JAMES COLLINS, THOMAS SHEILS, DENNIS DUNN, Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.

Dated April 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WM. KENNEDY, EDWARD SWEENEY, THOMAS DRISCOLL, A. J. FULLERTON, Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c.," "Proposal for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE, JOHN BUSH, S. R. KIRKHAM, PATRICK BRENNAN, HENRY MANRON, Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 37, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS, LEWIS N. FULLER, JOHN STRAITON, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID H. KNAPP, Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 P. M., for altering and repairing, also for furnishing Grammar School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., and Wing on West Broadway, pursuant to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Altering and Repairing," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON, JOHN HEWITT, CLAUS PUCKHAFER, ZIMRI WEST, W. H. BURRAS, Board of Trustees Fifth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal, viz.:

At David's Island, 236 tons of coal.

At Fort Lafayette, 100 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scale.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the proposals, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brev. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

MEDICAL.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT clairvoyant and physician, can be consulted at her residence, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circular sent free.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1868,

Richard Brinsley Sheridan's standard comedy of THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH.

Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant appointments and a capital distribution.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.

In active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, AN ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS..........................Directress

Return of the RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, For a brief season of TEN NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES. OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 11, With Flotow's Grand Opera entire, MARTHA.

Characters by Mrs. C. RICHINGS, Mr. and Mrs. E. SEQUIN, WILLIAM CASTLE, S. C. CAMPBELL and J. G. PEAKES.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12—MARITANA.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 14—LA SONNAMBULA.

FRIDAY EVENING—THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, at ONE—FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats secured next Monday, for any performance, at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Prices—Balcony Boxes, (4 seats,) $5 and $6; Parquette, $1 25; Admission and Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

A. S. PENNOYER, Business Agent.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6, THE GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE SEASON, COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. JOHN DARCIE, on which occasion THE MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS EVER PRESENTED IN ONE PROGRAMME have kindly VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES, ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR.

Full particulars in future announcements. Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the music-stores and at the principal hotels. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

Now on exhibition day and evening, FERDINAND PAULWELS' Great National Painting, entitled THE NEW REPUBLIC: OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES, with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.

A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON OF THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.

Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.

Daily, 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.

(Gold Medal Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 242 East 59th-st., near 2d-av. Mrs. G. A. LEVIE.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1:00 P. M.
Monday, May 4, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 4, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 5, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, May 5, 6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 6, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 6, 7:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 7, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., May 7, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Friday, May 8, 8:00 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NINTH WEEK.

CROWDS TURNED AWAY.

The great comic hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall;

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall!"

H. D.		H. D.
H. D.	Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto-	H. D.
H. D.	mime, Burlesque. The brightest, most	H. D.
H. D.	amusing and most successful production	H. D.
H. D.	of the season. "STANDING ROOM	H. D.
H. D.	ONLY" announced every night since its	H. D.
H. D.	first performance. In short, the merriest	H. D.
H. D.	and completest hit ever known to the	H. D.
H. D.	New-York stage.	H. D.
H. D.		H. D.
G. L. FOX	The Inimitable	HUMPTY DUMPTY
G. L. FOX	as	CLOWN.

The best danseuse in the country, and the "champion skater of all America," in the GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.

MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Begins at 8; closes 10¾. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c., admission.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Fourth week of the beautiful WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE, In PARIS AND HELEN, in an adaptation from Offenbach's great musical burlesque of LA BELLE HELENE.

Second week of the popular commedian, Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, in his great character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

Seats secured one week in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The popular actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE—Last two nights of the Life and Adventures of JACK SHEPPARD. five acts, 35 scenes, 20 tableaux.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. N. B. Clarke, State Manager.

THURSDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. W. Marden.

FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell benefit of Mr. H. Cunningham.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 Broadway.

The trouble commences at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

Will remain for A SHORT TIME LONGER upon its present location, ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST., where its enormous pavilion has proven so far entirely inadequate to accommodate the unprecedented rush of people desirous of witnessing the HYPER-EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES by the TROUPE of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN ARTISTS, who will appear in a NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, of this week, in conjunction with the highly SENSATIONAL AND THRILLING EXHIBITION of Mr. PIERCE with the DEN OF FEROCIOUS WILD LIONS.

MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2½ P. M. EVENING PERFORMANCES BEGIN AT 7¾. Doors open one hour earlier.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Children under 10 years 25 cents.

THE SIXTH GRAND STREET PAGEANT, A MARVEL OF IRRIDESCENT SPLENDOR, with the novel sight of A LIVING LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS, will take place on MONDAY MORNING, May 4, if fine, or the next fair day, leaving the place of exhibition at 10 A. M., and passing through Broadway to 51st-st., to 9th-av., to 34th-st., to 10th-av., to 14th-st., to 9th-av., to 34th-st., to place of exhibition.

EDWARD HOFFMAN, PIANIST, HAVING fulfilled his engagement with Mr. Ole Bull, will resume giving instruction on the piano-forte, at the National Conservatory of Music, No. 141 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

SHIPPING.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$75 } Payable in

Second Cabin..........36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.

NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, May 21.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 18 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¾ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL...	VAILL......SATURDAY,	May 9
CORTES.........	WHITMAN.SATURDAY,	May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON.	GAGER....SATURDAY,	May 23
MARIPOSA........	KEMBLE..SATURDAY,	May 30

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, May 2

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, May 9

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOMS without board. Locality preferred 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. For suitable apartments a reasonable price will be paid. Address B., Post-office Box, No. 4,161.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, a nice four-story brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, between 23d and 38th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Post-office Box No. 2,646.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE, AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB.

An invoice of this delicate Dry Wine just landed from steamship *Periere*.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GEORGIA.

The Election—Fraudulent Voting—Official Interference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Clarke County, Ga., Saturday, April 25, 1868.

As I could not, after Sir BOYLE ROCHE'S idea of ubiquitous, be in two places at once, I spent election week in this pleasant town, where I might see the inauguration of the "new state of things" to good advantage; because Athens is too much of a village to be a city, and too much of a city to be a village, and therefore I could witness the urban, suburban and rural negroes exercise, for the first time, the privilege of electing the Government of the State of Georgia, side by side with those who—in the recently expressed opinion of the people of Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, Kansas and New-York—should alone enjoy the right to vote.

At the election for the delegates to the Atlanta Convention, the white electors abstained from voting almost universally. The descendants of Ham had it all their own way. Now it was quite different. Most of those who were registered claimed the privilege, and every negro without an exception voted at least once. From the moment it was ascertained that the polls were to be opened here and not at Watkinsville, as at first intended, the town hall became the centre of a dense and apparently always increasing mass of Africans of every age and sex, from the gray and decrepit "uncle Billy," who "nebber quit his massa since freedom broke out," and "nebber struck a lick of work in twenty years," to the sapless and breechesless urchin of ten years. Nor were the daughters of Africa absent. They were eager, though not active participants in the scene, clad in gorgeous array, with *chignons* of the latest approved style, and hoops with ribs indefinite in number.

The town-hall is situated at one end of a parallelogram, something like the *Place de Ville* of a French provincial town, with a promenade in the middle, bordered by two rows of shade trees and two wide avenues of approach. From the first hour of the "votin" to the last, the whole of this space was covered by a dense mass of citizens of color. Here and there you might see a few white citizens elbowing their way to the open window where the act of suffrage was completed, with a patriotism and perseverance worthy of all admiration. Some of less enterprise and less tenacity would give up before the gaol was reached and escape by an alley, and some at the very outskirts of the crowd would turn away to return "when there was more room." In the neighborhood of the Town Hall were posted in every direction smart negroes with a sheaf of tickets in their hands, whose duty it was to see that every colored voter received the "right ticket," and others, equally smart, were posted on the steps and all along the way to the window, who were charged to see that the voter deposited in the box as well as received the right ticket; that no insidious and disloyal Democrat should seduce him from his allegiance, and if he did, that the wrong should be promptly repaired, the disloyal paper contemptuously torn up, and the pure Radical ballot—"for Governor, R. B. BULLOCK," &c.,—placed in the hands of the free and independent elector, whom it would be criminal to influence or intimidate. The Radical managers of election were a clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau, named FLOURNOY, and DAN. STROUD, a negro. The Democratic managers were Messrs. REESE and BEUSSE, citizens of the highest respectability; and besides these and the poll clerks, Col. DAGGETT, of the United States Army, commanding the troops stationed here, held watch and ward to see fair play, as far as his powers under the law would permit his interference. From the crowd outside three negroes and three whites were called up to vote, and as soon as they were disposed of, three other Mongolian and three Caucasians were invited to step up, until the hour for closing the polls arrived on each day until the last, after 1 o'clock on which day, the white voters being exhausted, the colored reserves were called up, and for five hours they voted without any white admixture.

That frauds were committed there can be no honest doubt. That negroes were permitted to vote twice—under the name of their former master, and under their "Sunday name" adopted since freedom—can be proved by indubitable testimony. That negroes just arrived from the adjoining counties of Jackson, Oglethorpe, Greene and Walton voted here, is an unquestionable fact. No questions were permitted. If the freedman would only swear, that was all-sufficient, no matter whether it could or not be proved by abundant testimony that he voted once before, or that he had not been more than two hours in Clarke County.

The revision of the registry lists, which was ordered to be made from 6th to the 11th inst., was also flagrantly dishonest. FLOURNOY, of the Freedman's Bureau, registered as many negroes as he he pleased by proxy, that is, made out a list here and entered the names on the registration lists in Walton County, while hundreds of names of white citizens already registered were stricken off, without any notice, without any cause, and without any justification in law. With regard to the registration of negroes by proxy, I have information from perfectly reliable sources, and as refers to the arbitrary disfranchisement of qualified voters, I know three instances where it was done. I know the gentlemen whose votes were refused. I know they never held any office under the United States, never took any oath to support the Constitution prior to the surrender, never held any Confederate office, civil or military, and never did or said anything which could be tortured into a disqualification under the law. They had been duly registered last August, had taken the requisite oath, and are among the most prominent and most respected citizens of the State. When they asked why their names had been stricken from the lists, no answer was accorded; they were merely told they could not vote and were made to move on to make room for others. Numbers of others are said to have been disfranchised in the same way and without any just cause, but I personally know the three to whom I refer, and know positively that they were illegally and fraudulently deprived of their right to vote, because it was known that they would vote for the Conservatives.

The negroes were not trained as perfectly as any could imagine. But every point was guarded. If one of them presented a torn or soiled ticket, FLOURNOY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, would immediately take it away, tear it up and give him a fresh Radical ticket, and see him put it in the box. He required every negro voter to show his ticket. If it was Democratic—(there were a few Democratic votes)—FLOURNOY would tear it up, tell the voter he had been "fooled," and supply him with the "right document." Indeed, FLOURNOY'S will seemed to be the law and the prophets. He accepted, rejected, sanctioned or disapproved without any reference to any other authority than his own, and was as overbearing, insolent and despotic as his friend THAD. STEVENS. If a Conservative challenger asked a negro voter a question, FLOURNOY, with Butlerian promptness, would object and order the freedman not to answer. For the first two days the Conservative managers and challengers were allowed to remain in the room with the registers and the Radical managers, but on the morning of the third day, by order of HURLBERT, chief of registration, the Conservatives were ejected, and informed with as much courtesy as grammatical accuracy, that "they hadn't no business in there no how, and if they wanted to spy round, they could peep in through the winder."

A number of duly registered voters, young men who are members of the University and of the High School, and reside here for ten months in the year, were excluded from voting on the ground that they do not reside here.

But it is idle to multiply proof. I observed closely and impartially, and can declare most solemnly, that from the first to the last, a more indecently unfair proceeding I never witnessed. The registers, their deputies, and all their subofficials seemed to take it for granted that every white man who offered to vote was a rebel whom it was the patriotic duty of all loyalists to browbeat and insult, and if possible prevent from voting. Every objection made by a Conservative manager, every remonstrance, and every request were promptly decided against him. The insolent dictation of the Bureau clerk was the fundamental law, and it was as idle to invoke the real law or the regulations of the military authority as it would be to attempt to keep THAD. STEVENS *inside* the Constitution. The result, as may be easily imagined, is the election of two negroes to the Legislature to represent this county, of whom neither can read a word nor write his name; of the sons and other relatives of this Flournoy to fill several county offices; and a majority for BULLOCK for Governor, and this, with a clear white majority of over two hundred in the county, if the registration lists were fair.

I have described the election at this place with minuteness, because I saw what I describe, and because, from all I can learn, the same scene was enacted at every poll throughout the State. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

Both parties were confident of success in the election of Governor. I believe on a fair vote GORDON would have been, nay, has been, elected, but I think that it will appear that BULLOCK is the man. In Northern Georgia, GORDON'S majority was, doubtless, very large, but not large enough to overcome the negro majorities for BULLOCK in other parts of the State, unless the registration lists and the reception of votes had been impartially conducted. As a general thing the Government officials were active Radical partisans, and used their official authority as well as employed their time to secure Radical success.

It is already pretty certain that Mr. PRINCE has been elected to Congress in the Augusta district, and that in the Atlanta district Gen. PIERCE YOUNG has a majority, though, as he cannot take the test oath, he cannot of course take his seat.

The negroes are much elated by their success here. They regard themselves as the masters of the situation, and evince their consciousness of power in many ways which do not conduce to the most friendly relations between the races. They think now that the long-talked-of and fondly-expected land and mule distribution must soon take place, and that one of the very first acts of the negro Legislature will be a "dividing out" of the property. I only know positively of two freedmen in this town who voted the Conservative ticket. They could not be coaxed or bullied to do otherwise. They live with their former masters, and take great pride in never "having left home."

On the whole, judging from the practical operation of the scheme from its effect here, I fear that reconstruction after the Congressional model would not be such as patriotism would desire, or sound common sense or honesty of purpose will approve. Negro supremacy, so far as political power is concerned, is established in this and several other counties. Can any truthful man of sense, who has a knowledge of the negro race, predict anything but disastrous failure as the result? QUONDAM.

THE JUDD DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of the Examination for the Respondent.

The trial of the divorce suit of Judd *vs.* Judd, at New-Haven, has been continued daily since our last report. We continue to report the material portions of the testimony, as given in the New-Haven *Journal:*

Margaret Perry examined: Lived in Judd's family five years as wet nurse; went there in 1859; Dr. Judd was always kind toward the children; have seen a man named Compton; he visited them about a year; I never knew Dr. Judd to be at home at these visits; he usually staid half an hour, and left before dark; I saw a man named Cronck; I was living in the Second-avenue house; he came between two and four o'clock; Dr. Judd was never at home when this person was there; Compton left the house in about half an hour usually; I ordinarily saw him in the reception-room, and without the presence of others; they sometimes went up stairs to the library and stayed about half an hour; Cronck's visits continued while I lived there, and occurred once or twice a week; Mrs. Judd said that Cronck was an old acquaintance of hers, and she talked very free with him; she generally received him in the reception-room; they went up to the library and remained about half an hour alone; when she came out of the library her hair was mussed; three or four times Mrs. Judd remarked that he had mussed it; she said he was an old friend, and tossed her curls up some; saw them twice on the sofa in the reception room; it was small and held only two; his arm was behind Mrs. Judd, on the back of the sofa; I did not know that they were there when I went in the room; I once went into the library when they were there; I saw them go in; I once tried the door; it was fast; after she came down to the kitchen she said that—[witness would not state publicly what Mrs. Judd said, and this part of the testimony was written]—she said this in a laughing, joking manner; her hair at that time was a good deal tossed; she remarked it herself; said she should have to go and curl her hair, that Mr. Cronck had tossed it; she acted a little strange—I mean as if she had been drinking liquor; bilious, but I smelled the liquor; have seen her five or six times under the influence of liquor, though not intoxicated; I knew by her talk; she drank most when Dr. Judd was in New-York; I once saw a quarrel between her and Kate Hands in the Chapel-street house; I saw Mrs. Judd and Kate boxing each other—they had hold of each other and were slapping each other; Mrs. Judd called me to go for an officer; went, but could not find one; when I came back Kate was coming down stairs with her bonnet in two pieces and her hair all pulled down; she went off in her bare head; Mrs. Judd came down stairs with a knife in her hand, and said the "cook had taken a knife to her;" Mrs. Judd's eye was hurt and her hand scratched; Mrs. Judd went to bed and bathed her eye with arnica; she said she did not want Dr. Judd to know it—wanted it to get well before he came; have sometimes heard her use indecent language before the other girls in the house and the children; once or twice she has been profane.

Mr. Willard Judd was sworn and examined: Am a nephew of Dr. Judd; went to Stamford in April 1861; Mrs. Judd came in the Summer, and brought four servants; she stayed till Fall; always had plenty for the table there; she made a lot of grape wine—five or six gallons; she sent me to Stamford to get three gallons of brandy to give the wine a body, as she said; I asked her if it was for communion purposes; she said no, that she was going to New-Haven, and that the church should furnish its own bread and wine, and that she was going to take it to treat the brethren when they called on her; I told her I wished I was one, and I would call around; the day she bottled it up I thought she was pretty drunk; I saw her on the floor, and she tried to get up twice but fell back; thought she was very intimate with a boarder in New-York, a Mr. Norcross; he used to go away before Dr. Judd, and I noticed he came back once or twice after the Doctor had gone away; he used to go up stairs; Mrs. Judd I noticed fixing up a syrup for him, saying he was not well; I noticed one morning Norcross went out, and then Dr. Judd, and Mrs. Judd went to the window and turned the blind, and Norcross came back in a few minutes; she called the nurse down with the child to get her breakfast; Norcross rang the bell, and she let him in and gave him some syrup; both went up stairs and I soon after followed; I thought I heard some one over the library, and I went up to the third floor, and as I got to the head of the stairs I stepped into the room and saw Mrs. Judd and Norcross. (Witness here testified as to an illicit intercourse between the parties.) I thought they didn't want me there and I backed out.

Florentio Huertes called and sworn: I am a Cuban; reside in New-York; lived in Dr. Judd's house three years and two months; the food was good; I have seen Mrs. Judd intoxicated; she looked very excited; could tell by the look of her eyes and nose, and the way she talked; she would come down to the sitting room and begin a muss with somebody; on these occasions she used very obscene and profane language; she was unsteady in her walk and couldn't stand up five minutes; have seen her expose her person to the knee; she showed scratches she said the Doctor had made; I told her it did not look nice to set so bad an example to the children; Medaros said if he was in her place he would not do it; I saw her down stairs twice in her night-dress; she tried to open Medaros' bureau drawers once; I saw her; Miss Reynolds told Medaros, and he asked Mrs. Judd about it, and she said she was after some paper, and she called Miss Reynolds—before the children—obscene names; she was singing to the children once, and began by singing a church song, and then changed it into an obscene song; once, about noon, she took hold of the Doctor and pulled him from the dining room to the sitting room, and then called Miss Reynolds and told the Doctor—[here witness wrote something very indecent;] have heard her use profane and indecent language repeatedly; Dr. Judd treated Mrs. Judd kindly; she treated him very bad; I drank ginger tea; all drank it; Mrs. Judd drank most every time; she told Addie that her father was—[written.]

Cross-examined by Ex-Gov. Dutton—Have seen Mrs. Judd drink beer and wine—more than six glasses of wine, one after the other. (Numerous questions were asked the witness, but nothing important learned, although much amusement was created. Witness testified about the voices of animals being imitated.) Dr. Judd imitated the rooster; the show was free; didn't see anything wrong; I was born at Matanzas; Mrs. Judd sent me for liquor the first week I was there; I got ale, and when I saw the effect it had on her I would get no more; she asked me many times.

Catharine Kiernan, called and sworn: I live in New-York City; lived with Mrs. Judd when she was Mrs. Gray; was with Mr. and Mrs. Judd until they moved into the Second-avenue house; Mrs. Judd was sick about three months; she was well taken care of; he took care of her day and night for five or six weeks; she had everything she wanted; Mrs. Tifft was too small to render any assistance; I know a man named Cronck; he used to come to the house about once a year after Mr. Gray died; he came once a week to the house in Brooklyn; the Doctor was in New-York; he would stay an hour or less; have seen Cronck coming down stairs in the Second-avenue house; have seen her kiss him every time he came into the house; have heard her say she was on a steamboat with him; she said he went to Saratoga with her, that he took care of her, that they had a state-room with two berths in it, and that she slept in the lower one, and he in the top one; I know Mr. Compton; Mrs. Judd bought some furniture of him; he came often, and made short calls; saw her let him in at the front basement door, one day; saw her watching for him; she opened the door, without making any noise, and let him into my bedroom; they staid there about twenty minutes; I got some logwood preparation for Mrs. Judd; it was medicine; I have been after Dr. Whitehead; Mrs. J. and Dr. W. went into my bedroom; they were there about half an hour.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Judd used to be very cross; she would often leave his bed for a week at a time; never told any one about Cronck going to Saratoga with Mrs. Judd until last night, when I told Mr. Harrison and Dr. Judd, in the Doctor's library. The witness said she had kept the story a long while. Mr. Watrous asked her if she kept the story a long as she did Mrs. Judd's portraits. The witness said she did.

Counsel read the deposition of Elias D. Hale, North Parma, N. Y., a painter. He became acquainted with Mrs. Judd in 1859, and worked for Mr. Judd in 1860, on his house; have seen Mrs. Judd drink blackberry brandy; have seen her intoxicated; she offered me liquor many times; she once put her arm around my neck and kissed me and put the liquor to my lips; saw Mrs. Judd and Mr. Cronk go in the parlor for half an hour and lock the door; I tried to look through the key-hole, but could not; a rag was hung over it; it was about 11 o'clock A. M.; once Mr. Cronk called and went into Judd's sleeping-room, and he and Mrs. Judd were there for twenty minutes; he called many times; Judd was away; I boarded and roomed in the house; she asked me to stay Saturday nights, and said Judd went to Bridgeport to preach; one morning she came into my sleeping-room before I was up; she sat down on the edge of my bed for a little while; she was without hoop-skirts and had no stockings on; one night she woke me up and said somebody was trying to break in; I got up and opened the window and saw no one and retired; she said she did not care to go down stairs, and laid down on the outside of the bed for a little while and then left; she was dressed in her petticoats; another night she came to my room; I decline to state what occurred then; she was dressed in her night-clothes; on these occasions Dr. Judd was in Bridgeport.

Miss Susannah Reynolds called and sworn—Was born in the Isle of Wight, South of England; am 27 years old; came to America in 1859—to Elora, C. W., 70 miles from Toronto; lived there with my brother; came to New-Haven, Dec. 1, 1865, to Mr. Wm. H. Frazer's, on a visit, to get a situation; he had known me in Canada; heard Mrs. Judd wanted a housekeeper; could not get a situation in a school, and I went to Dr. Judd's and handed my card; he came to the door; I didn't state my business to him, but sent word to Mrs. Judd; she seemed much pleased with me; wanted me to come, and said she would consult her husband; she came back and said her husband was a peculiar man, and thought that she (Mrs. Judd) rushed into intimacies too quickly; she told me to call again on Monday; Monday morning she met me at the door; she received me very kindly, and even affectionately; I agreed to come for $8 a month; I came, at her particular request, that afternoon, to work; she kissed me and took me up to her room to take off my things, and said now she had got one to replace her daughter, Mary Lizzie, and that she thought that she would be perfectly happy; I went to tea with her; I went into the dining-room with her arm around my waist. She said, "Susie, dear, hear is your seat, and that is to be your seat as long as you are in this house;" I said "Mrs. Judd, where is your seat?" and she said it was by her husband's side, and that she had never poured tea or coffee since she had had the rheumatism, and that she had assigned that duty to some one else; she said her wrists were so weak she could not lift the coffee-pot; the place she assigned me was what she called the head of the table; it was at one end; I occupied that place from that time; first went to the house to live on the 29th of January, 1866; Mrs. Judd went away about the 1st of March; we got along very nicely for the month before she went away; she treated me as her own daughter; she used to call me "My dear Susie," and sometimes "My dear daughter;" she told me when she went away to take good care of the house and children, and do as I had a mind to; she was gone about five or six weeks; I received several letters from her while she was gone; in one letter she said she was coming home on Saturday by the eight o'clock boat, and not tell any one, particularly the Parson; she came at that time; she had supper, which I cooked expressly for her after the rest had theirs; there were oysters cooked two different ways, cake, jellies, pie, hot rolls and good tea; I took a cup with her; the next morning (Sunday) she had her breakfast in bed; I carried it to her; it was a little over three months before our friendly relations were broken; I remember a painful scene in the sitting-room; Dr. Judd, one of the Cuban boys, Mr. Sperry, the two children and myself were present; high words were used by Mrs. Judd and no one else; she came in while we were there; she said when she came in—[here the witness wrote what was said, which is too indecent for publication;] Dr. Judd made no reply, as he was greatly mortified, and left the room; I said nothing; she remained some little time; I had an interview with Dr. Judd that evening, and told him I could not stay; she apologized most humbly, the next day, and said I must not leave her until she had shown me, by her repentance and amendments to me—whom she had accused so basely—her kindness, and that she said it only to torment the Doctor; I never was seated upon a sofa with Dr. Judd at any time or place; there is no truth in the story that I was locked up in the library with Dr. Judd; I helped the Cuban boys at the table first because they were boarders; when I found she was dissatisfied I helped her first; I took care of Dr. Judd's room for one week only, because the chambermaid was sick; I have made ginger tea and lemonade for the family, which was drunk in the sitting room; no one was excluded; Mrs. Judd was fond of it and drank a good deal there; never heard her complain about it; in the parlor, one time, after Mrs. Judd had been making much trouble while I was dusting, she raised a broom over my head and said, "I'm a good mind to strike you, you huzzy;" Mr. Sperry came in and she left; sent for Mr. Judd to help remove the centre table and piano; he came down, and as he came into the door Mrs. Judd was talking very angrily, and he locked the door, locking her out; Mrs. Judd was kicking and screaming at the door, and calling out that I was locked in the parlor with Dr. Judd; in a moment I saw her face at one of the windows, and heard her use obscene language; Dr. Judd moved the furniture and went out; the doctor did not have his hand on my shoulder; he never did; I never said to her, "Ain't you a beauty; no wonder Dr. Judd fell in love with you," but she used to say so to me; I never made fun of her dresses; the garret rooms spoken of by Mrs. Judd were nice, large, well-furnished rooms; she slept there two nights, but she was not obliged to; she had sheets and pillow-cases; I carried them to her on Dr. Judd's suggestion; once Dr. Judd was putting down a carpet and Mrs. Judd came in and stood on the carpet so that we could not put it down; she went out and the Doctor locked the door; I was not then alone with the Doctor; I never was locked in alone in any room with him; I never called Mrs. Judd a she devil; I never entered Dr. Judd's room while he was making his toilet; at one time in the sitting room Mrs. Judd and Miss Porter made grimaces at the Doctor and me; I went out and was gone a moment, and when I came back Miss Porter threw a fifty-cent bill on the table by the Doctor, saying, "Here is fifty cents for my breakfast, as you feel so bad about it; when you come to New-York if you want a recommendation call on me;" this was said in great irony, and finished by a very low courtesy on Miss Porter's part, putting out her tongue as far as possible; Dr. Judd said nothing, and Mrs. Judd picked up the bill and said, "If you won't take it I will;" another time she was in the kitchen preventing the cook from getting breakfast; as I came down stairs she was very abusive in her language; I was coming out of the sitting room to the hall closet; she stood near it where the hall was narrow; she filled up the space to prevent me from passing, saying, "now, pass me if you dare, you huzzy;" I continued to walk on and she struck me on both sides of my face, pulled off my net, and with it some of my hair, saying, "I struck you; you can have me arrested; let us have a set-to and see which is the best man;" [laughter;] I merely replied, "I do not intend to strike you;" the doctor hearing her angry voice came down stairs, and I told him Mrs. Judd had struck me; she was in the kitchen; he told her to be quiet; and not to be raising such disturbances; she then threatened to kill me by poisoning, by shooting, or else to follow her daughter Lizzie's advice and throw me down stairs and break my damned infernal neck; she then went with the Doctor into the sitting room; I did not push her; I was not near enough, and did not try; Mrs. Judd never came down at night in her stocking feet and found Dr. Judd and me alone drinking ginger tea; there is not one word of truth in the story; I have called Mr. Sperry "brother Jack;" everybody in the house did; Mrs. Judd frequently did; never told her that the lunatic asylum was the place where she ought to be; the door between my room and the Doctor's was never open to my knowledge; Mrs. Judd assigned me to my sleeping room, and it was never changed; the key-hole of the door mentioned was filled with rags and stopped up, and it remained so while I had the room; have danced a little at the house, sometimes before Mrs. Judd; it was nothing improper; there have been games and mimicing of animals, but nothing indecorous took place; Mr. Sperry never pushed his head against me; he never touched me; the statement that I got on his back is an entire falsehood; there never was one act or word of impropriety between Mr. Judd and myself, either on my part or on his; Mrs. Judd has frequently apologized to me after her outbursts of anger, begging me to stay, and that she would make amends for the past, asking me not to believe a word she had said, and that I must be more than human to listen to her vile imputations against my character without making one unkind answer; she has talked so many times; she has sometimes got upon her knees; three or four times she has talked to me on her knees; have seen Mrs. Judd spit at Mr. Judd's face; have seen her several times, both day and night, in the sitting room in her night clothes when several were present; have so seen her over a dozen times; have heard her use obscene language a great number of times in the presence of the children and other members of the family; have heard her speak indecent to Addie about her father while both children were sitting on her lap; have heard her use profane language a number of times when she was angry; I have seen her under the influence of liquor; knew it by her looks, talk and walk, by drooping at the mouth, and sitting unsteadily in her chair; I remember once, in the kitchen, she fell off her chair three times; she once commenced singing a religious hymn and turned it into an obscene song, and laughed; Addie sat in her lap helping her mother sing; she was then about six years old; one day, about 11 o'clock, I was attending to the Doctor's room, because the servant girl would track the carpet. Mrs. Judd came in and said "no one can prevent me from taking what I have a mind to from that bureau;" I said quietly, "not while I am in the room, Mrs. Judd;" I further added, "what is the use of being so cross; there is not one in the house who would not do all in their power to make you happy;" she left the room and soon returned, and said, "I have something here that will settle you if you do not mind your own business;" I was going out after some water; Mrs. Judd stood in the doorway; I asked her to allow me to pass; she said I should not, and then and there inflicted upon both of my arms five stabs with a pair of scissors, the last one sending a sickening sensation through my body; the blood spurted in my face, and I walked toward the library door as Benj. True was opening it; he asked me what was the matter; I said I was stabbed; Dr. Judd told Mr. Sperry to bind up my arm tightly, and I sat down in a chair; Ann and Dr. Judd then lifted me in the chair to my room. Witness in other parts of her testimony, denied all of the allegations of Mrs. Judd inculpating her, or respecting things done and said by Dr. Judd in her presence.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Partial List of Incomes in the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Collection Districts.

The following comprises a partial list of incomes in the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Collection Districts:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Ahrens, C. H. F.	$19,124	Kerr, Wm. J	10,000
Auffermalt, C. A.	5,573	Lilienthal, estate of	5,598
Aigner, Godfrey	19,380	Lydig, P. M.	14,717
Becker, Alexander	6,055	Lord, Rufus L.	97,609
Brinkerhoff, Wm.	4,803	Lowenbein, Abram	7,456
Boettner, Jno. C.	8,289	Marsh, Samuel	5,086
Bancroft, Wm. S.	7,825	McCormac, Elizabeth	5, 00
Bootman, E.	5,028	Orth, Wm.	6,657
Burroughs, Fitz M.	5,757	Pyle, James	11,267
Chatellier, Joseph F.	6,190	Prize, James	12,476
Collis, David	44,224	Peyser, D. M.	16,904
Dowling, Joseph	5,500	Ronalds, T.	10,251
Dubois, J. B.	28,885	Ronalds, L. P	11,101
Delmonico, Iris	14,688	Ronalds, G. L.	11,336
Dix, Morgan	10,421	Roache, Walter	15,5 0
Dolan, Henry	6,150	Reade, W. H.	5,559
Endicott, Wm	7,757	Stewart, Robt	6,681
Ericsson, Jno	6,159	Stewart, Trust Estate	5,368
Freygang, Gustav	18,765	Stewart, Alexander	86,448
Foster, Jno. G.	5,755	Thomas, C. R.	10,074
Fletcher, Wm.	9,8.8	Tucker, Wm	12,784
Gerrity, Patrick	6,500	Truesdale, Samuel G.	5,674
Gerkin, Cordt	5,478	Tenny, Daniel	5,669
Glinn, Christian	11,453	Waterbury, Benj	13,598
Gerstmann, Julius	6,406	Wyant, Samuel	10,782
Hall, George	7,922	Walton, John B.	24,087
Hoegland, —	46,799	Walton, Rebecca N.	5,074
Hotop, F. J.	28,240	Wood, D. A.	15,126
Jones, Morgan	9,500	Weirss, Chas	6,597
Kittle, Joseph	12,075		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Astor, Wm. B.	$977,452	Metcalf, Jno. T.	7,670
Askongh, F. D.	5,825	Milhau, John	22,661
Alsopps, Joseph W.	19,790	Mitchell, —	8,239
Aaronson, Harris	10,633	Montillis, Pedro	9,235
Almy, Henry	5,873	Miller, John S	7,508
Albinola, G.	10,348	Messerole, A.	7,464
Alsop, Anne E.	15,095	Motz, Ferd	6,508
Adams, John H.	9,065	Michales, Jacob	6,612
Allen, Horatio	7,657	Macy, R. H.	14,367
Blunt, Orison	21,953	Meyer, Morris	5,346
Bergman, Michael	6,637	McAdam, Quentin	10,079
Babcock, John	6,771	McCall, Jane L.	5,760
Boose, F.	9,943	Moore, Joseph	10,727
Bijon, Asker	9,973	Meyer, F. W	17,646
Blackstead, Wm	8,29[illegible]	McLaughlin, Alex	16,011
Brennan, Wm	6,740	McCurdy, R. H.	34,215
Bigwell, M. S.	6,535	Murray, Bronson	7,567
Benjamin, M. D.	6,936	McGregor, Mary	15,839
Benedict, O.	6,079	Moore, Henry S.	27,891
Blanck, Thos. J.	11,041	Morrell, Robt	20,834
Blanchard, W.	5,853	Morris, Eliza T	13,120
Bedleston, E.	5,826	Meyer, Julius R	5,225
Brennan, O. W	5,846	Montayne, W. H.	8,917
Bond, John	5,153	Marsey, Daniel	8,705
Bloodgood, F.	5,644	Noel, August	12,202
Booth, Otis W	12,426	North, Thos. M	7,021
Baldwin, Austin	18,144	Nevins, Peter J	10,490
Bill, Edward	6,53[illegible]	Neffie, Jas	5,000
Babcock, Benjamin	5,216	Newcomb, E. H. M.	5,119
Bronson, Oliver	19,543	Ostendorffer, Oswald	74,116
Barnstorff, H.	9,425	Oakley, Gilbert	14,152
Cambreling, Stephen	9,114	Oothout, M. J	7,254
Curry, Nathaniel	9,791	Odde, Isaac	28,887
Cornell, Wm. W	215,394	Oliver, A. L.	5,925
Cornwell, John W	7,820	Oakly, Henry A.	5,767
Chapman, Jos. A.	6,495	Poste, —	67,302
Cruger, Mrs. H. D	6,266	Phelan, Michael	7,275
Caverly, John L	5,460	Parker, Willard	38,348
Chirney, Alfred	5,409	Pearsall, Francis (estate)	30,721
Chauncey F., Trustee	5,117	Post, Jotham	12,691
Cozens, Emeline	8,300	Pete, Eleazer	11,015
Cameron, A. W	5,717	Post, Geo. B.	6,200
Cornell, Mrs. S. A	5,457	Post, Mrs. E	5,044
Carter, Jacob S	6,010	Phipps, Wm. H.	9,209
Chesterman, Geo	19,266	Phelps, Geo. A	8,124
Chauncey, Fredk	34,755	Potter, T. F.	7,076
Couch, Wm	11,732	Powers, Jas. G.	9,987
Cobb, Carlos	22,859	Pierson, J. G.	14,547
Chattellon, J. P	8,091	Philips, J. N.	6,240
Clarke, Albert	36,622	Quincy, Jno. W	13,383
Compton, A.	14,459	Quincy, Kate A.	7,215
Dean, Edward W	5,1[illegible]0	Rhinelander, W. C.	104,747
Dexter, Henry	15,652	Roosevelt, C. V. S.	9,548
Danser, M. H.	15,413	Rudd, Geo.	8,793
Denison, Chas	12,737	Roosevelt, J. (assign.)	61,342
Donaldson, J. T.	19,047	Rogers, Geo. P.	55,325
Dennett, Horace	8,711	Rosenfield, Isaac	45,090
Dyer, Otis	8,116	Redmond, S. E.	44,000
Darr, Lewis	5,980	Ronet, Jno	7,715
Davis, Robt. K	10,7[illegible]	Ruckel, Jno. H.	6,945
Dunscomb, Wm. E.	5,959	Roux, Alex	13,358
Duckworth, Nelson	5,303	Reed, Gordon	7,443
Dinwiddy, Robt	7,575	Ray, Mary R	21,131
Dwight, Theo. W	8,829	Rovewell, Henry	6,660
Dutilh, Eugene	22,753	Ruhl, Wm.	6,125
Davis, Gilbert	7,382	Redmond, Wm	6,596
De Sancho, A. C	41,768	Rader, Max	12,083
Elsworth, Henry	25,872	Reid, Thos.	5,651
Eyre, George E.	6,2[illegible]	Rudd, Joseph	11,158
Eggleston, Sarah T	13,708	Ray, W. G	5,610
Engs, E. W	14,721	Robinson, R.	5,021
Engs, George	6,771	Redmond, G. H.	8,089
Effray, Felix	6,600	Sands, Annie	7,5[illegible]2
Fox, Charles	5,954	Shand, Peter	5,055
Foster, Scott	5,579	Sands, Wm. R	11,687
Ferr, Mary	5,337	Smith, H. J.	5,269
Feran, Marie	5,912	Sampson, Joseph	174,868
Folien, George P	11,113	Skidmore, W. D	9,693
Florence, L. G	7,6[illegible]9	Solomon, B. L.	55,155
Fargis, A. C	19,0[illegible]	Smith, Uriah J	23,957
Fakenthall, M. M.	7,036	Schemmerhorn, Adelaide	21,852
Fischer, Frederick	7,566	Spalding, James N.	15,700
Fitzgerald, J. H	15,2[illegible]	Spottiswood, W	6,280
Flegenheim, Henry	3,983	Schermerhorn, F. A.	13,982
Furniss, Wm. P	27,717	Solomon, S. B.	10,312
Greenwood, Mary	25,488	Solomon, J. H.	10,108
Greene, Jno. C	25,125	Schatts, Schuyler	10,294
Gedney, Wm. A	6,058	Skidmore, Samuel T.	5,869
Gere, Collins	16,210	Sands, Samuel S.	27,417
Grosz, Michael	12,128	Sutton, E. B	2[illegible],779
Gaillard, Joseph B.	12,358	Sheall, Wm	12,076
Gridley, Edward	6,327	Schermerhorn, H. A.	11 948
Gerdes, Martin	6,850	Stone, Wm. W	10,374
Grosz, Fred. H	10,69[illegible]	Schell, Edward	10,651
Griswold, M. M.	10,327	Southmayd, —	5,350
Grinnell, Henry	5,297	Sage, G. A.	6,540
Graham, Jno. R.	32,739	Southmayd, C. F.	32,299
Gescheidt, Anthon	11[illegible]	Salters, Annie	7,086
Garner, Thos. (estate,)	32,651	Spence, Chas. J.	8,262
Green, Edward	6,27[illegible]	Schermerhorn, E. H.	29,643
Haight, David W	97,098	Siebert, Eliza G.	7,348
Haggerty, Ogden	82,261	Sands, Henry D	7,850
Haggerty, Jno. A.	16,7 7	Smith, Mary	21,288
Hedges, Jas. A.	6,[illegible]99	Schermerhorn, J.	8,542
Hamilton, August L.	6,186	Schoonmaker, R.	7,551
Hendnockson, Jno. B.	6,336	Smith, H. M.	6,209
Hiscocks, Sam'l E.	15,021	Swan, Benj. L., Jr.	15,886
Haven, E. W	6,347	Skidmore, W. L.	6,906
Hendricks, S.	6,654	Sloan, Wm	7,342
Hearn, Geo. A., Jr.	6,76[illegible]	Stevens, H. G.	5,241
Hegeman, F. B	10,614	Scott, Wm. (estate)	9,616
Helmbold, H. T.	2[illegible],040	Thorn, Jonathan	145,818
Howland, Louisa M.	8,622	Tallmann, George F.	[illegible],705
Howland, Mereu	34,503	Tucker, John C.	7,376
Howard, Henry J	30,279	Thebaud, J. S	7,036
Hoxey, N. B.	5,211	Taibre, Henry A	7,120
Henrickson, G. R.	5,655	Talbot, Chas. N	7,269
Holt, R. S.	10,830	Treadwell, Eliza E.	6,643
Hards, Wm. A.	15,338	Thomson, David	23,[illegible]79
Hamilton, Alex., Jr.	9,174	Taylor, James B.	17,800
Ireland, Jno. B. (Trustee,)	6,239	Thomson Wm.	10,558
Ingersoll, Horace	5,976	Tileston, T. (estate)	9,148
Inglis, Mary	9,964	Faites, S. N.	8,691
Irwin, David	11,934	Tellkampff, H. D	7,792
Ingoldsby, Felix	10,823	Thurber, H. K.	31,405
Johnston, John T.	50,[illegible]29	Tileston, Mary	21,322
Johnson, John S.	22,597	Tobias, Alfred	10,529
Judah, S. B. H	17,038	Thorrey, E. S.	5,059
Jones, John L.	13,633	Toussant, F. O.	6,110
Jones, F. C.	10,954	Taylor, Douglass	5,410
Jackson, Thos. R.	5,940	Underhill, A. S.	9,465
Jones, James M	7,068	Van Winkle, E. S.	47,913
Johnson, Mayt	6,820	Verplanck, G. C	8,436
Knowlton, D.	50,634	Vincent, Jno. W	8,193
Kinnier, Sarah	8,106	Van Wart, Irving	12,599
Kelty, J. L.	17,651	Volkhman, —	8,411
Kelty, John B	11,501	Vandervoort, H	7,371
King, Henrietta L.	36,683	Veeley, Wm.	7,932
Knox, John W	6,914	White, Eli	110,363
Kane, Mathew	10,392	Willetts, Samuel	50,634
Knubel, D	5,264	Wright, W. S.	47,940
Keeler, John	9,700	Woods, David	8,643
Knowlton, D. H	6,727	Woolsey, T. B	26,114
Kipp, F. S.	5,213	Wyckham, D. H	10,640
Leverett, Josiah S.	13,453	Wolf, Jane	9,991
Longstreet, Samuel	6,268	Walsh, A. B	20,295
Louis, C. T.	6,475	Wolf, Jno	14,715
Liscomb, H. P.	8,669	Woods, Jas. H.	14,802
Lane, Josiah	9,252	Walsh, Geo. W	12,349
Lee, John H	8,906	Wait, C. C	24,214
Leeds, H. H	9,479	Wetherspoon, H. H.	9,814
Lewis, John W	27,823	Welsh, Peter A.	8,800
Levy, Samuel J	6,440	Weill, Max	24,891
Lenman, Emanuel	20,062	Watts, Robert, (Executor)	7,208
Livingston, W. S	19,505	Whitney, Cornelia	10,738
Levin, Chas	6,612	Warren, Jno	12,697
Langdon, Harriet L.	18,[illegible]59	Winthrop, E. L.	11,690
Langdon, Mrs. D. A.	15,701	Welsh, Henry	35,000
Lowerre, Wm	5,428	Whetmore, Samuel	28,215
Lowerre, Catharine	5,338	Warburg, E.	6,361
Laight, Caroline C.	5,020	Walter, Lewis	6,000
Leggat, William	10,830	Worthem, W. E	6,038
Lovegrove, Arthur	11,[illegible]54	West, Wm	19,000
Lent, Abraham	17,261	Wade, Wm	5,145
Lieber, S. F.	16,245	Wolf, Udolpho	33,965
Lawrence, Henry	10,940	Ward, Henry H	5,588
Lyle, Alexander	21,078	Weller, Jno	8,465
Lowerre, R.	5,018	Warner, Peter R	7,619
Jaques, Jas. M	16,648	Young, E. M	14,679
Meade, Gabriel	43,509	Younge, Henry	21,278
Macy, Chas. B	9,099		
Morrison, David	8,667		

NINTH DISTRICT.

Anderson, John	$18,401	Morrison, E. A.	$57,394
Aitkin, John	25,126	McKenzie, Geo	14,956
Andrews, S. M.	5,541	McDonald, J. G	6,459
Andrews, Jas. W.	6,485	Marsh, Augustus	8,741
Andrews, S. W.	10 875	Moore, L. C	7,143
Abecasse, J. S.	11,392	Moffatt, James G.	19,375
Amerman, Peter.	12,711	Mackey, J.	24,340
Adams, C.	6,477	Muller, J.	6,185
Allen, J. W.	5,000	Morrisson, J.	5,071
Ausbecker, A. B.	24,210	Munsell, H. H.	5,126
Adland, G.	9,649	Meyer, L.	8,522
Anthony, H. T.	13,288	Morrison, G. A.	13,394
Archer, O. H. P	31,493	Matsell, G. W	6,000
Alvord, C. F	5,095	McCahill, B.	7,500
Alexander, S	10,582	McKellar	5,500
Althouse, J. J.	14,798	Martin, J., Jr.	14,950
Brown, E. S.	8,351	Munsell, J. A.	12,800
Brown, E. H.	5,117	Mayes, Jos	9,116
Bamford, Chas	6,194	Mayer, G	9,268
Boies, H. M.	8,293	McCormack, W. H.	17,945
Bartholomae, Chas	7,843	Nicoll, M.	10,000
Brownell, S. B.	13,681	Neidiger, A.	5,000
Brock, M.	9,383	Norwood Carlisle	7,739
Benedict, J.	36,690	Newburger Jacob	5,281
Butler, Richard	17,434	Newton, Henry J.	7,567
Burnett, G. B.	8,421	O'Brien, P. T.	5,787
Brandon, Jos	13,739	Olmstead, D.	13,844
Bunheimer, A.	12,771	O'Hara, Charles E.	14,268
Bennett, Josiah S.	30,975	O'Conor, Charles	46,245
Blumenthal, Isaac	6,967	Peck, J. S.	8,910
Boyd, Jas. R.	5,759	Peck, W. J	11,685
Bonnell, Lewis	7,460	Pettus, James T.	7,293
Bliss, C. N.	6,836	Peake, W. J	34,052
Bostwick, H. A.	8,290	Platt, J. R.	44,545
Bradley, S. R.	5,682	Page, J. A.	5,310
Benedict, James H.	132,451	Peck, A. C	17,944
Brown, Ann C.	6,831	Pawling, L.	5,921
Bruce, Gray	8,670	Perkins, L.	5,900
Baker, H.	6,984	Peter Donald	18,370
Boyle, J. B.	5,056	Roberts, Jr., J. L.	5,612
Boyle, J. H.	5,174	Rogers, John	10,381
Balwinkle, R.	5,329	Ryder, Henry V.	9,225
Burchill, N. J	9,985	Rhodes, Emerson	11,551
Burchill, H. J	9,985	Runkell, J. C.	40,029
Burchill, J. G.	7,100	Rand, A. F.	10,744
Cleveland, A.	24,102	Reidebeck, Wm. S.	11,021
Clapp, Wellington	16,920	Randolph, A. D. F.	10,163
Calhoun, J. C.	16,082	Reed, L. B.	18,998
Conway, J. W	8,096	Robertson, R.	7,684
Carr, W. S.	15,265	Shaefer, P.	5,198
Cahn, H.	6,580	Smith, S. J.	8,912
Claussen, H.	16,218	Smith, Augustus	41,832
Conner, W. C.	5,104	Stuart, John W.	6,710
Colligan, H. N.	8,208	Seaman, John F.	12,679
Cunningham, R.	5,133	Stallknecht, F.	6,696
Cudlip, R. H.	10,840	Smith, M.	5,927
Coleman, E. W.	30,394	Stevens, A. H	14,082
Cohen, Bernard	11,436	Scholle, A.	52,519
Cohen, Samuel M.	9,148	Schubert, H	24,373
Cornell, John R.	217,832	Searles, S. G.	5,316
Cushing, Jas	8,967	Shaw, R. M.	14,351
Clark, B. S.	58,482	Scheig, C.	9,517
Cecil, George	5,723	Schiele, L.	5,936
Delafield, W.	6,765	Smith, A. J.	15,410
Deforest, R. L.	7,218	Sanford, Jas. H.	5,014
Decker, David	9,328	Sellick, A. D.	14,7[illegible]0
Denison, A.	16,289	Sloane, Douglas	13,889
Deickman D.	5,103	Smith, Nath.	8,459
Darrow J.	7,377	Shaw, Jas. E.	7,500
Darragh R. L.	5,228	Stevens, A.	8,690
Davis H. E., Jr.	9,306	Sniffen, John	33,802
Escoriage Dr. L.	11,588	Seymour, S	5,365
Ely Nathan C.	7,726	Sherman, E. T.	38,718
Emmons Francis	5,133	Stiles, Elijah	8,633
Ely Smith	20,014	Saffen, J. H.	7,961
Edward Anthony	10,987	Schettel, J	19,125
Freeborn Wm. A.	20,695	Stokes, Hy	5,833
Freeborn Jr., J. F.	6,427	Schneider, Chas. E.	7,858
Forester H. M.	5,542	Smith, W. B.	6,285
Foote John J.	17,604	Sherwood, Nelson	33,483
Fessenden W. W.	5,787	Sturges, Thos. F.	38,208
Farrell John	49,252	Scranton, G. B.	8,710
Fahnstock H. C.	71,399	Stiles, Benj. F.	7,854
Fellows C. H.	6,325	Slawson, J. B	7,645
Foster Robt.	6,385	Schelman, Isaac	6,996
Fountain G.	14,000	Sexton, J.	5,440
Ferguson I.	25,620	Smith, W. H.	8,623
Ferdinand B.	7,208	Steinway, H.	16,605
Grinnel Geo. B.	14,686	Sutton, G. W.	15,097
Grossman L.	9,000	Susimihl, T.	6,498
Greer, G. B.	18,125	Stiles, S. M.	10,008
Goldsmith, G. A.	11,296	Tansing, T.	5,133
Groesbeck, David	84,810	Taylor, T. M.	12,148
Hutchinson, J. R.	18,501	Teift, W. E.	8,761
Howell, C. J.	20,949	Thurston, D.	5,321
Hastings, C. C.	9,103	Thompson, S. C.	6,500
Heidenneimer, L.	5,228	Townsend, H. P.	5,833
Hall, A. Oakey	7,000	Telft, Charles G.	13,270
Howard, J. W.	7,478	Taylor, W. L.	12,591
Heidelbach, Moses	11,809	Tucker, G. W	9,033
Hazeltine, Jr., L.	5,350	Tucker, G. W. (estate)	26,681
Hoffman, Dan'l	12,604	Tilford, J. M.	26,901
Hornby, Frederick	23,221	Treat, E. B.	12,134
Hatfield, S. A.	7,657	Talcott, F. L.	6,881
Howe, T.	5,[illegible]8[illegible]	Thompson, Jos	18,290
Huber, J.	8,953	Toby, J. K.	16,602
Hawkins, C. P.	10,710	Tieman, D. F.	5,745
Hill, P. H.	5,578	Van Voorhis, B. W.	6,779
Higgins, A.	15,346	Van Vlick, F. G.	11,836
Hays, Jacob	30,905	Vermilye, J. E. Jr.	31,508
Hart, J. M.	9,971	Vose, John G.	8,758
Hoboy, J. B.	12,152	Van Valkenburg, D. E	13,992
Ingraham, Thos	8,138	Van Vechten, A. V. W	6,000
Isaac, Wm. A.	7,008	Warren, James W.	8,250
Irwin, R.	7,452	Wicket, L.	6,507
Jenks, F. H.	5,446	Westerfield, W.	5,852
James, J. H.	9,091	Webb, Wm. H.	453,846
Johnson, A. J.	9,481	Ward, Thomas	15,687
Jones, Thos., Jr.	5,268	Wyckoff, Henry A.	5,604
Jackson, James L.	5,717	Wilson, Henry	6,016
Jenkins, Ed. O.	5,403	Warden, J. B.	5,206
Ketchum, Wm. P.	8,346	Weidenfield, Jacob	5,407
Kelso, John S.	6,203	Waterman, Julius	12,879
Kenyon S. B.	5,104	Wallace, James	5,960
Kelly, Bernard	7,870	Washburn, John H.	6,010
Keep, H.	55,013	Ward, Warren	25,427
Kaliski, F. S.	6,483	Waller, Anne Eliza	11,043
Knapp, Shepperd	6,394	Whitefield, G.	5,833
Lyon, H. C.	7,841	Winants, C.	10,567
Lowry, J.	14,160	Ward, C.	6,939
Loughran, Thos	5,800	Walton, W	8,014
Laroque, Joseph	14,039	Whitmore, Chas	6,095
Lawrence, E. N.	12,804	Wesendonck	5,000
Lockwood, S. F.	17,278	Wheeler, B. C.	5,740
Leggett, F. W. (ex'r.)	18,097	Young, Alason	8,471
Mann, J. P.	9,528	Zinsser, Wm	8,426
Macy, John H.	6,497	Zinn, Chas	5,320
Macey, Francis H.	9,262		

SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.

The returns of the Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second Collection District, Brooklyn, for the past year are of persons residing in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and New-Utrecht, New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands and Gravesend; and the following list contains the names of all persons assessed for incomes of $5,000 and over.

Acknian, W. M.	20,145	Lowrey, Chas	8,583
Arnold, E. H.	7,154	Lydes, H., Jr	7,058
Armour, H. O.	20,966	Laidalw, Thos	7,640
Ayres, Carlton	9,854	Lloyd, Mrs. M. L.	7,953
Adams, C.	10,626	Lamorcke, H.	6,999
Atkins, E.	7,238	Ludlam, Ed	22,938
Ackerman, J. A.	7,508	Law, S. D.	9,513
Arquinbaun, D. V.	12,378	Langley, Wm. C.	20,000
Arthur, G. D.	16,259	Lyles, Rulief	6,663
Ackerman, H.	12,598	McKay, E. De Cost.	15,200
Armstrong, Jas	5,815	Magnus, Emil	6,314
Armstrong, E.	8,431	Maynga, J. M.	8,077
Adams, Wm.	23,125	Martin, Daniel	7,117
Brutis, Divine	5,000	McClellad, C. R.	5,614
Becar, trustee	15,830	Marvin, T. H.	7,407
Bedell, C. C	5,087	Marvin, Chas. H.	8,962
Brandus, E.	7,260	McFarlan, Ed	8,013
Brinkmade, J. T.	6,375	Maule, James	6,537
Benlow, Thos. G	8,864	Major, Richard	8,422
Beard, William	10,916	Morrow, C. W. L. F.	12,834
Bailey, Jas. S.	21,368	Morning-star, Chas	12,819
Boynton, H. H. & wife	30,806	Moses, J.	5,040
Brown, W.	11,008	Maxwell, J. R.	10,274
Beate, J. S.	16,755	Merle, G.	6,965
Brush, J. P.	20,263	Mouton, F. D	14,629
Brady, Jas	18,717	McCue, Alex	22,491
Blacklin, J. J.	6,226	Murphy, Henry C	8,314
Beale, J.	7,839	Matthews, R. F.	6,401
Blanke, G. C.	6,365	Mincke, Andrew H.	5,630
Bliss, Dallett	8,643	Muhr, Ed	9,512
Brasher, Wm. M.	8,445	Nichols, Robt. (est)	13,813
Brumly, S. S.	5,558	Newton, A. J.	15,000
Beekman, A. J.	13,219	Nesbitt, Geo. F.	8,420
Bentley, Jno	11,757	Nason, Wm	9,598
Brown, J. S.	6,754	North, Curtis L	12,015
Berry, P. B.	10,681	Norton, J., Jr	27,183
Brown, Wm.	6,759	Nodgetts, Chas	8,154
Brown, C. S.	9,900	Ovington, T. T.	5,235
Bergen, Jacob J	5,801	Orr, Alex	6,807
Bailey, U. S.	5,495	Ostrom, A. P.	8,270
Brown, Rem L.	5,003	Phillips, J. F	9,144
Bullocke, John	17,173	Parish, Consider	7,534
Boerum, Henry	6,085	Parker, T. F. B	6,453
Bennett, J. Remsen	6,103	Perry, J. A	9,920
Bryant, Robert A	8,821	Pritchard, S.	5,637
Brooks, Chancelus H.	9,257	Plummer, J. S.	21,247
Ceballos, J. M	9,259	Pardessus, S. J	10,067
Carr, W. J.	6,574	Parker, Wm. A.	6,470
Cassiday, Jas	8,861	Prosser, Thos., Jr	26,683
Cook, J. F.	5,713	Prosser, Thos	30,101
Cooper, C. W.	21,631	Porter, Wm	5,722
Cooper, Wm	49,338	Plympton, E. D.	5,972
Crowell, Jeremiah	22,550	Pinto, F. E	5,124
Christmas, Chas	10,164	Pyle, C.	5,369
Cox, Alfred	8,028	Pabst, T.	6,669
Clapp, J. T.	8,810	Palmer, W. P.	7,165
Chase, J.	16,115	Pettinger, Jas. H.	12,924
Curtis, Geo. N	39,050	Pitkin, G. D	10,649
Curtis, J.	56,886	Poor, Wm	5,756
Curtis, J. W.	8,781	Phillips, A. H	6,200
Croxson, J. B.	10,0[illegible]7	Rudtgen, Wm	5,623
Clark, E. N	5,133	Rankin, John	11,317
C[illegible]ck, John	12,000	Rowe, Alfred L.	6,316
Cahoon, And. M	12,745	Ridley, Ed	37,560
Cauder, Jno. M	9,786	Richardson, Len	28,821
Cary, Benj. H.	9,547	Rich, H. F.	5,4[illegible]
Cameron, Donald	7,970	Riggs, George	7,377
Cary, Geo. S.	12,994	Robert Daniel	8,098
Cox, Wm. H.	5,463	Ridley, J. M	5,022
Dolbear, J. G	5,743	Ricard, Alex	5,751
Durzee, E. R	29,918	Robins, A. G.	25,135
Degraw, J. A.	11,588	Remington, C. W	21,977
Dohuman, E. H. C.	5,17[illegible]	Snortland, S. F.	14,567
Dunning, C. and wife	7,[illegible]	Starr, Thomas	8,860
Erhart, Chas. F.	14,319	Storm, David	6,890
Eldridge, Daniel A.	14,316	Sharkey, Jas	20,015
Dolbman, J. B.	7,721	Spencer, D.	5,726
Dickinson, Alf	5,159	Scott, J.	7,675
Engles, Jas	8,284	Stearnes, J. W.	5,[illegible]43
Edwards, Alexander	10,53[illegible]	Schooley, Eliza J	5,270
Farrington, Geo. B.	13,181	Smith, Samuel	23,674
Farrington, Henry	26,983	Sturn, I.	6,500
Fountain, W. S.	5,374	Smith, C. C.	7,981
Fougers, Edmond C.	6,894	Smith, Wm	6,944
Ford, Jas. K.	7,833	Stoutenborough, W. T.	6,213
Fraser, A. G.	6,473	Suthe[illegible]d, O. T.	7,959
Flanders, William	7,381	Smith, R. H.	6,046
Gerritson, S. J.	6,064	Smith, Thos	33,609
Garvin, E. L.	6,826	Smith, D. P.	5,028
Gregory, Willard	6,05[illegible]	Sage, H. W	39,000
Greene, Christian	29,950	Sage, W. H	19,000
Griffin, Thos. W.	11,516	Street, F. S	18,360
Goldmark, J.	7,616	Schneider, John	7,354
Greene, D. C.	6,32[illegible]	Smith, Francis S.	19,401
Hunt, H. W.	26,27[illegible]	Tebo, Wm. M	7,122
Hinds, D. S.	8,56[illegible]	Thompson, Miss M.	7,419
Howard, Samuel E.	25,9[illegible]	Tramp, S. I.	7,008
Hope, George T.	9,639	Toncey, John E.	15,010
Henrichs, C. F. A.	22,073	Thomas, W. H.	10,857
Hegeman, B. A.	5,132	Tont, L. W	7,286
Hough, H. R.	9,681	Thompson, A.	8,694
Hazelhurst, J.	9,134	Tilton, Theo	7,014
Hurlburt, H.	22,488	Trumbull, C. H.	6,369
Hutchinson, J. B.	30,676	Truslow, Jno	5,535
Hazlehurst, Jas	23,268	Truslow, J. S	12,551
Hentz, H.	10,846	Tuttle, Wm	21,668
Horton, Theo. K.	8,113	Tuttle, Edward A.	21,567
Harvey, Edward	16,07[illegible]	Van Vliet, J. N	8,88[illegible]
Haviland, Lyman	6,329	Van Ingen, E. H.	7,534
Hombostle, Fred.	7,162	Van Nostrand, J. J.	14,623
Hoffman, Chas. C.	9,626	Van Vliet, Jos	5,186
Hegeman, Jos	12,695	Van Kluck, E. H.	5,644
Ives, C	5,261	Westfall, Deidrich	16,135
Johnson, H.	12,135	Westerfelt, Jno	7,581
Jacquiline, J. H.	5,096	Westervelt, H.	5,125
Jarvis, G. A.	9,808	Wilson, Jno	6,478
Johnson, James G.	6,363	Wellmann, W. H.	36,5[illegible]0
Johnson, Thomas	8,76[illegible]	Weitzell, P. J	6,266
Ketchum, Chas. F.	11,881	White, G. C.	5,360
Kyle, Charles	6,063	White, Geo	5,129
Knapp, Milton	6,203	Wood, C. D.	63,840
Kenyon, W. W	7,0[illegible]0	Wycoff, P	6,597
Kretz, George	6,542	Webster, Michael	6,130
Klug, C. G.	6,476	Walker, Andrew	6,435
Kalbfleisch, Martin	37,288	Webb, B. F	10,015
Kraft, G. J.	5,363	Wentz, Jas. M.	12,298
Kelsey, Charles	29,017	Whitney, J. W	21,683
Kitchen, James	9,764	Work, W. A.	9,688
Klingenberry, A.	13,473	Worth, Paul	14,610
Kinvar, H.	8,000	Williams, W. H.	6,237
Kakuck, N. B.	42,221	Whitney, O. R.	6,642
Kissam, B. P.	10,640	Whitney, J. H.	7,430
Kendall, W. B.	15,830	Whitney, J. F.	11,403
Knapp, F. W.	6,858	Wade, Wm	37,340
Leavict, J. M.	5,296	Wallace, W.	9,012
Lynn, W. H.	15,026	Wardlow, J.	6,197
Lee, Robert P.	6,373	Young, R. B	6,827
Luqueer, N	5,200	Zeobisch	1[illegible],788
Libby, Wm. P.	8,273	Thompson, E.	7,483
Loesser, Fred	7,653		

The total amount of the tax upon the assessments in the whole District is $380,921 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅞ for money and account.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties quiet at ... 70¾
Erie Railway Shares ... 46¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares ... 95¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 2.

United States Five-twenty bonds open at 75⅝@75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 2.

The Bourse opens dull. Rentes 69 francs 17 centimes, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market, to-day, opens firmer and more active. There is quite a brisk speculative demand, and prices of all descriptions are a fraction higher. The trade report is favorable, and it is estimated that the sales of the day will go up to 15,000 bales. The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association furnish the following figures as the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot ... 12d. @12⅛d.
Middling Uplands, afloat ... 12d.
Middling Orleans ... 12⅜d.@13d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady. Wheat is easier in tone, but the quotations are without quotable alteration. California White is quoted at 16s. 1d. ⅌ cental, and No. 2 Milwaukee Red, 14s. 6d. ⅌ cental. Barley 5s. 3d. ⅌ bushel. Oats 4s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 50s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 37s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market opens dull and steady. Beef, 117s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 84s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 67s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Clover Seed, 44s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. ½d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2.

Sugar, 27s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2—3 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅞ for money and 94 for account.

United States Five-twenties are firmer and higher at 70⅞@70¾.

Illinois Central quiet at ... 95¼
Eries quiet at ... 46⅜

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 2—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes easier and prices are off a fraction.

The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 12⅜d.
Middling Orleans ... 12⅝d.

The sales have been been about 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market generally closed dull and easier. Wheat has declined to 16s. 5d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 16s. 1d. for California White. Peas have declined 1s. since last report; Canadian are now quoted at 49s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Corn is steady at 37s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Flour 37s. for Western Canal brands.

PROVISIONS—The Lard market is active and advancing. The last sales were made at 67s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese is dull and has declined to 52s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork is heavy and declining. Eastern Prime Mess is salable at 83s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Bacon quiet at 50s. Beef steady.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores are dull and heavy. Resin has declined to 6s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum unchanged.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 2.

Petroleum is steady at 43½ francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 2.

The Sugar market closed firm at 8 reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on New-York, short sight, in gold, ½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands of the sick and suffering have been made strong and healthy by the Peruvian Syrup.

[Advertisement.]

All who suffer from coughs and colds will find relief in WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	May 6	New-York	Glasgow.
Union	May 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	May 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Fulton	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	May 7	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	May 9	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ... 5 P. M.
North Mails ... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 2—*In steamship "Pereire," for Brest and Havre*—J. W. Harper, Jr., Mrs. Harper, New-York; Miss Emma T. Welch, Boston, Mass.; John Crawford, Mrs. Crawford and three children, New-York; W. S. Dickey, Mrs. Dickey, Miss Dickey, Miss A. Dickey, Baltimore, Md.; Emerson Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Kate Rhodes, two Masters Rhodes, New-York; S. I. Homer, Mrs. Homer, child and maid-servant, Boston, Mass.; Walter Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, two children and maid-servant, New-York; Mrs. Geo. Jonas and child, Miss Jonas, Miss C. Jonas and maid servant, New-Orleans, La.; E. S. Ballin, L. R. Ballin and Master Ballin, Miss Ballin and maid servant, New-York; Francis McMurtrie, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Wm. R. Travers, Miss Hattie Travers, New-York; Miss Julia Treadwell, Albany, N. Y.; C. D. Wood, Mrs. Wood, 2 children and maid servant, New-York; John Dodd, Boston, Mass.; John McKesson, Mrs. McKesson, child and maid servant, New-York; Wm. H. Little, J. Wesley French, Brooklyn; Dr. J. L. Little, New-York; Walter H. Gregory, Jersey City; A. M. Hays, Mrs. Hays, child and maid servant, New-York; Mrs. A. T. Pratt, Miss Pratt and maid servant, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Tuckermann, Mrs. Tuckermann and 2 sons, New-York; G. E. Phipps, Cincinnati, O.; F. L. de Forrest, Mrs. de Forrest and maid servant, New-York; George Wolf, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. E. Forbes, 3 children and maid servant and Miss Forbes, New-York; Mrs. Mary L. Coolidge, Boston, Mass.; Frederick W. Christern, Mrs. Christern and 2 Misses Christern, New-York; Mrs. S. Allen, Baltimore, Md.; Rudolph C. Burlage, bearer of dispatches, New-York; Mr. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Lewis Funke, Mrs. Funke, Miss Funke, New-York; Wm. B. Barber, Mrs. Barber, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mrs. Elvira Harbeck, Mrs. Sistare, New-York; Mrs. Mary Labonne, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Whiton, New-York; C. Goupil, Havana, Cuba; Theodore B. Bronson, New-York; J. Denegre, Mrs. Denegre, W. Denegre, Miss Amelie Denegre, Miss M. Denegre, Miss Denegre, Miss Lily Denegre, Miss Mary Denegre and maid servant, New-Orleans, La.; Miss Hubbell, Miss Bostwick, New-York; A. Ralu, Paris, France; Francis Whittaker, James Whittaker, Miss Rebecca Whittaker, Miss Kittie Whittaker, New-York; Fred Labbe, Guatemala; J. K. Warren, Mrs. Warren, New-York; Gen. Zerman, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Gen. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, New-York; Jose Solis, Juan Villazon, G. Villazon, Havana, Cuba; W. R. Anthony, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. E. R. Bartlett, F. Bartlett, H. Bartlett, Miss Swain, New-York; T. Homer, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. V. Du Flon, New-York; F. Buchwaldt, Brooklyn, E. D.; M. Moore, New-York; C. Honola, New-Orleans, La.; Benj. H. Shoemaker, New-York; Jose Coromina, child and man-servant, Havana, Cuba; R. Woodworth, Mrs. R. Woodworth, Miss Mary Mitchell, Galveston, Texas; H. M. Leavitt, New-York; G. Guhne, Mobile, Ala.; Edward Scheffers, Fred. Scheffers, New-York; N. B. Kohn, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Binsse, New-York; P. N. Receveur, Mrs. Receveur, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Nicholson, New-York; H. Micheau, New-Orleans, La.; C. L. Knapp, New-York; E. Jilles, Mrs. Jilles, Paris; E. Lazard, New-York; Etienne Buffard, Lyons, France; Mr. Le Couteulx de Caumont, New-York; Mr. N. B. Kohn, Mrs. M. Kohn, Miss R. Kohn, Miss Adele Kohn, Miss Fanny Kohn, Master Morris Kohn, infant and maidservant, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. C. M. Martoujen, New-York; Mr. A. Pequinot, Mrs. Pequinot, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. R. Bavier, New-York; Mr. E. Gaillard, Mrs. E. Gaillard, Hoboken; Mr. C. Coutone, Mrs. Coutone, New-York; Mr. Louis Caillet, Lyons, France; Mr. R. Secchi, New-York; Miss Loyle, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. J. Odin, New-York; Mrs. C. Bertrand and child, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Loeb, 3 children and maidservant, New-York; Mrs. Mary Estebenet, New-Orleans, La.; G. H. Oppenheimer, New-York; Mrs. R. Brewer, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Mauger, New-York; John Mougin, Reuilly, France; S. Bache, M. Erlenbach, New-York; Charles G. Blouer, San Francisco, Cal.; Israel Corse, New-York; S. Mon, Central America; Hugo Low, New-York; Louis M. Chambodut, Lyons, France; Siegfried Gottnel, New-York; Frank Yeren, Montreal, C. W.; S. Fermyn Huarte, New-York; John Zornel, San Francisco, Cal.; John H. Wray, New-York; Mrs. M. Beyer, Miss A. Beyer, Sacramento, Cal.; Mr. J. W. Kohlsaat, New-York; Mr. Bicchielli, Mrs. Bicchielli, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Warner Sherwood, New-York; Mrs. Joubert, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Christian Lebert, Mrs. Lebert, two children and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Victor Lang, Mrs. Lang, Paris, France; Mr. William J. Brewer, New-York, Miss Suzanne Dregmans, Paris, France; Mr. F. Luffery, Mrs. Luffery child and maid servant, New-York; Mr. G. Pini, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. James S. Aylward, New-York; Mr. Maurice Loubigniac, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. D. C. Anderson, New-York; Mr. C. Raoux, Paris, France; Mr. R. Midini, Havana, Cuba; Mr. J. Maumus, New-York; Mrs. Elie Sanchez, Paris, France; Mr. Emile Biard, New-York; Mr. P. Muner, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Eugene Felder, New-York; Mrs. Amalia Galotti and child, Milan, Italy; Mrs. S. Uhlman, Miss Uhlman, New-York; Mr. F. Savage, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. D. Salhord, Mrs. Salhord, New-York; Mrs. B. Liochon, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. T. Flammang, New-York; Mr. S. Graffs, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Rudolph Siedentoff, New-York; Mr. H. Sewrot, Boston, Mass.; Mr. William Cumbar, New-York; Mrs. R. Ferel, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. L. Roux, New-York; Mr. Franceveran, Montreal, C. W.; Mr. Nicolas Bazeree, New-York; Mr. Louis C. Prudent, Boston, Mass.; Miss Eugenia Raoux, Mrs. Louise Raoux, Paris, France; Mr. J. Pierre Leloup, New-York; Mrs. Josephine Vernet, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Benjamin Rouband, New-York; Mr. Robert C. Crammie, New-Orleans, La.

MAY 2—*In steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool*—Miss Caroline S. Jacobs, R. H. Atwater, wife and daughter, Mrs. Courtney and daughter, Boston; Thomas W. Bennett, Boston; Robert Lingwood, Miss E. Kelsey, F. B. and W. A. Wheeler, Nicholas Sanguines, Havana; Francisco Josaca, Havana; Francisco O'Namandi, Havana; Jose Olabarrier, Havana; H. C. Bolton, L. M. Falk, M. Henderson, John Roberts W. J. Pape, New-York; D. McDougal, wife, four children and servant, New-York; Miss Read, M. J. Blanchard, Frank Richardson, John La Maitre, Ernest Warcollier, Baltimore; Capt. John Rowe, Mr. Wariolher, Jabez Masrard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, England; James M. Smith and wife, E. Isaacs and son, Philadelphia; James B. Hollins, Philadelphia; Capt. Cooper, Hamilton; Mr. Hales and wife, Toronto; Mr. Cooper, England; Geo. G. Dunn, A. Anderson, A. H. Gullison, N. H. Sanford, Sydney Bishop, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Garthwaite, L. A. Sykes and wife, Mrs. Sarah F. Peck, Jessie Peck and Bessie Peck, Canada; David C. King and wife, Walter Smith and wife, Cincinnati; A. Roberts.

MAY 2—*In steamship Virginia for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. George Earte and two children, E. Henshaw, R. E. Ryder, Mrs. F. A. Hassey and Master F. Hassey, Bernard Brady, Geo. W. Whitaker, Mrs. Gen. Leonard and Master S. Leonard, James Dredge, Capt. Daniel Jonkyns, M. F. Collins, Dr. Louis Levason, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Longland and two children, Capt. L. Wilkins, Rev. Samuel Dunn, R. Hall, Wm. Sullivan, Dr. J. Hazlitt, D. Hobart, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Hare, Philadelphia; Miss Hare, Miss E. C. Hare, Rev. Dr. Hare, Mrs. Dr. Hare, Philadelphia; and Mrs. L. Verplanck, Fiskill, and 97 in the steerage.

MAY 2—*In Steamship Iowa for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Dr. F. W. Rockwell, Thomas and Mr. Forder, Gavin J. Moffatt, Mrs. Bennett, Richard, and infant Bennett and servant; Jas. McGrory, Miss K. Smith, Miss R. Crawford, Miss M. Huchison, Miss Gettins, R. and Mrs. Quaite, Miss Gorrie, J. Gibson, Mrs. E. Martin, Thos. F. Martin, B. Puig, B. Lacarret, Dr. Kelly, Isaac M. Short, A. F. Pearson, James and Mrs. Rankin, Misses Agnes, Henrietta and Louisa Rankin, Edwin and John Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Clery, Miss McKenzie, Andrew Paterson and Mrs. Paterson, Miss A. McGill, Andrew Lepper, Wm. Kraus, Wm. Kraus, Jr., Harry Saunders and Miss Saunders, and other steerage passengers.

In steamship Montgomery for Savannah—P. Schever, wife and child, C. A. Baker, J. D. Jaques, Capt. T. Whiting and wife, Samuel James, Lieut. Cook, Charles Wetter, A. S. Cook, J. Quimby and lady, H. Faber, Miss Faber, Samuel Strong, Edward Nevile, J. S. Read.

In steamship San Salvador for Savannah—Isaac Krozure, Thomas Hays, Jacob Hays, wife and children, H. P. Smith, C. D. Lincoln, J. Tagliaferro and family, E. S. Remington and wife, W. C. Southwick, A. A. Harzmann, J. Mansfield, Major and Mrs. H. T. Brownson, A. S. Collins, Samuel Harrison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 4 56 | Sun sets ..... 6 58 | Moon sets 3 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook .. 4 48 | Gov. Island . 5 37 | Hell Gate 6 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Henderson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Virginia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, J. Lorillard; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Rapidan, Chesseman, Havana, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, H. Lowden; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships Rattler, (Ital.,) Costanso, Malaga and Palermo, A. P. Agresti; Wm. Yeo, (Br.,) Howes, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Giuseppi V., (Aust.,) Seculovich, Bristol, E. Slocovich & Smith; Kalahorne, (Br.,) McMillan, London, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Templar, Wilson, Baltimore, E. F. Davison & Co.

Brigs Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Arroyo, Bryan & Pease; Renshaw, Smith, Arroyo, J. E. Ward & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans April 25 via S. W. Pass 26th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. April 27, at 5 P. M. Patumos bearing S. E., distant 125 miles, exchanged signals with an American ship bound W., showing Marryat's signals 523, 2d penant.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., April 29, with naval stores and cotton to J. Hand. Left at the bar, brig Maggie Vale, Agnew, for Liverpool, waiting wind. April 30, lat. 34 40, lon. 76, spoke bark W. C. Rosevelt, Harriman, from Cardenas for Boston, 5 ds. out. Same day, off Hatteras, brig Perion, of New-York, 5 ds. out, from Cardenas for Boston.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Pontiac, (of Bath,) Skilling, Havre Feb. 15, and Southwest Pass April 7, and Hampton Roads April 29, in ballast to Goodspeed & Co.

Ship Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, Liverpool March 9, via Savannah 7 ds., with salt to Nesmith & Son. Put into this port for orders.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Cardiff March 17, with railroad iron to Thomas Dunham's Nephews & Co.

Bark Peddler, (N. G.,) Weiles, Hamburg 46 ds., and 32 ds. from the Channel, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Jeanne de Flander, (Belg.,) Bemart, Rio Janeiro 68 ds., via Norfolk 8 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio.

Bark Michael, (N. G.,) Gertach, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced very heavy weather the first part of the passage.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Ingraham, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with cotton and naval stores to James Ingraham.

Bark Transit, Keller, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to J. P. Keller.

Brig Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Elizabethport, for Galveston.

Brig Monica, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had N. E. gales since passing Hatteras.

Brig Rolling Wave, Snow, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Ida L. Ray, (of Boston,) Ray, Arroyo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Warren Ray.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with lumber to Paige, Kidder & Co.—vessel to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. C. C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Smith, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Hallett, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Ada Ames, (of Rockland,) Adams, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jeva.

Schr. Carrie Merwin, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Cardenas 14 ds., molasses to Youngs & Co.

Schr. Mary Story, (of Pensacola,) Rankin, Minititlan 28 ds., with mahogany to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Vraie, Mason, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Blanch, (of Halifax, N. S.,) O'Brien, Fortune Island 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to master. Has on board the cargo of the schr. Cornucopia, wrecked on the Bahamas.

Schr. Mollie, Plummer, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Model, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Ball, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Elizabethport, for Richmond.

Schr. R. Burley, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Annie E. Valentine, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Clara Jane, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Harris, Wass, Machias, with spiles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. May Queen, (Br.,) Barnett, Bermuda, 7 ds., with mdse. to Duncan McColl.

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport,) Newman, Maricaibo, 16 ds., with coffee to B. P. Sherman.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh E., thick and raining.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 2.—The steamship Morro Castle, Capt. Adams, sailed to-day for New-York with 30 passengers.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 15, brig Richmond, for New-York, ldg.; brig Ida L. Ray, for do. do.; brig Black Swan, for do. in 2 ds.; brig Ida L. Ray, for do. in 2 ds.; E. Classen, for do. in 6 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., April 16, bark Bomerang, for New-York April 25; schr. Franconia, for Boston, ldg.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR ... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR ... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ... PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

A CARD.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 2½ MURRAY-ST.,
ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.

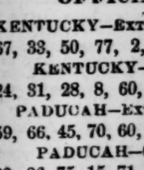
The great extension in the sale of this healthful tonic beverage has made it necessary for the proprietors to occupy a larger establishment. Mr. LEOPOLD HOFF takes this occasion to thank the American public, especially the medical profession, for the confidence, and the many approvals and letters of thanks bestowed upon him, and he hopes to always merit the continuance of public favor.

CARPETS.
NEW FIRM.
JAMES NALL, JR., & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO R. N. TINSON, No. 5[illegible]1 Broadway.
New stock of VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., in all the leading makes, and at popular prices.
We call particular attention to our "ELECTROTYPES," a new article, at 75 cents per yard.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.,
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 309, May 2, 1868.
67, 33, 50, 77, 2, 28, 32, 53, 6, 8, 42, 7, 31.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 310, May 2, 1868.
24, 31, 28, 8, 60, 14, 13, 46, 4, 12, 44, 22, 26.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 361, May 2, 1868.
59, 66, 45, 70, 60, 69, 57, 46, 28, 19, 21, 72, 32.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 362, May 2, 1868.
62, 36, 75, 15, 71, 52, 6, 10, 32, 17, 77, 67, 24.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
JACOB CLUTE, No. 200 Broadway.